FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Steadfastness Front Conference Ends A 1
Statement by Libya's Jallud A 1
Agreement on Severing Relations A 1
Algerian Foreign Minister's Speech A 2
PFLP's Habash Comments A 2
PLO-Libyan Reconciliation A 3
14 Apr Session A 3
Oil Boycott of U.S., Europe A 3
'Arafat Receives Cuban Foreign Minister, Castro Message [VOP] A 4
Fatah's Al-Hasan Criticizes Iran's Claims on Islands A 4
PLO Envoy Discusses Procedures for Opening of Bureau in Mali A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

U.S. Congressional Delegation Visits Kingdom C 1
Meets National Guard Commander C 1
Received by Foreign Minister C 1

PDRY

'Ali Basir Muhammad Opposes Foreign Military Presence C 1

EGYPT

Cairo Radio Comments on Carter-Begin Talks D 1
As-Sadat Takes 4-Day Rest Because of Influenza D 1
As-Sadat's Plane Refuels in UK to Avoid Assassination Attempt D 1
Denial of Report D 2
Vice President Presides Over NDP Secretariat Meeting D 2
Ghali Quoted on Palestinian Autonomy Negotiations Deadline D 3
Ghali Meets With Omani Envoy on Palestinian Autonomy D 3
Coptic Christians Reportedly Restive, Pledge Loyalty D 3
As-Sadat Warning to Coptic Leaders D 3
Asyut People 'One Family' D 4
Christian Assembly Members' Congratulations D 5
Coptic Bishop Denounces Sedition D 5
AL-AHRAM: 'Ali Announces Plans for Joint Maneuvers With U.S. D 6
Air Force Receives Four F-4 Phantoms D 6
MENA: Members of PDRY Cairo Office Expelled D 6
Ghali: Government Following Developments in Liberia D 6

IRAQ

Tariq 'Aziz Inaugurates Cadre Training Course E 1
Voice of Masses Notes U.S. 'Aggressive Designs' in Gulf E 1
ATH-THAWRAH Warns of U.S. Alliance in Gulf, Iranian Designs E 1
Soviet Friendship Delegation Pays Visit E 2
Arrives 12 Apr E 2
Officials Meet E 2
Treaty Anniversary Celebrated E 3

Security Council Permanent Members Asked To Back Lebanon E 3
Cuban Deputy Premier Arrives 14 Apr E 4
Fatah Official Leaves Baghdad 15 Apr E 4
ALF Claims Responsibility for Jerusalem Operation E 4

JORDAN

Prime Minister Sharaf Meets Press, Discusses Domestic Issues F 1

LEBANON

Tuwayni Addresses UN Security Council on South G 1
Further Report G 1

SYRIA

Khaddam Interviewed on Lebanon, Arab Affairs H 1
Khaddam Comments on Autonomy Talks, As-Sadat's Role H 3
Al-Asad Says Iraqi-Backed Coup Foiled H 4
Information Minister Opens News Agencies Conference H 4
Bulgarian Deputy Premier Arrives 14 Apr H 5
Talks Begin H 5

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

EL MOUDJAHID: Carter Opens Door to Aggression [9 Apr] I 1

LIBYA

Joint Communique Issued on Afghan Foreign Minister's Visit I 2

MAURITANIA

Reportage on PRC Vice Premier's Visit I 3
Press Conference I 4
Ends Visit I 4

TUNISIA

Prime Minister Nouira Returns From France I 5
National Gendarmerie Department To Be Formed I 5

ISRAEL

Defense Forces Kills Infiltrator Near Ne'ot Sinai N 1
Crossing Point Open N 1
Rabin, Arens Comment on Possible Israeli, U.S. Defense Pact N 1
Dayan Returns From U.S., Comments on Talks With Carter N 1
Normalization To Be Handled by Foreign Ministry Beginning 22 Apr N 1
['AL HAMISHMAR 14 Apr]
MA'ARIV Comments on Begin's Washington Trip [MA'ARIV 13 Apr] N 2
Defense Forces Move Into Southern Lebanon N 3
Firing on UN Soldiers Denied N 3
Withdrawal of 'Some' Forces N 4
Confirmation of Partial Withdrawal N 4
Forces in Christian Enclave N 4

Demonstration of Strength Ends N 4
IDF Departure From Lebanon N 5
Irish UNIFIL Troops Fire on Marchers, Youth Killed N 5
Christian Reaction N 5
IDF Mediation [MA'ARIV 13 Apr] N 6
Weizman, Ha'ayan Comment on Israel's Arms Sales N 6
Gush Emunim's Leadership Undergoes Change N 6

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Holds Talks With Cuban Ministry Official (Havana) R 1
Group Urges Opposition to U.S. Military Buildup R 1
'Artificial Shortage' of Imported Parts Noted R 2
Addis Ababa Reports Five 'Bandits' Killed in West R 2
Paper Threatens Somalia With 'Another Lesson' R 2

KENYA

President Moi Dismisses District Commissioner R 3
Presidents Nyerere, Binaisa Participate in Summit R 4
Meeting Ends R 4

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Message Marks Armed Forces Anniversary R 5
Foreign Minister Jama Barre Leaves for Lagos R 5
WSLF Chief Speaks of Intensified Raids by Ethiopians R 6
[Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts]
Ogaden Battles R 6
[Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts]

[ERRATUM: Page R 2 was inadvertently omitted from the 14 April DAILY REPORT. It is included at the end of today's East Africa section.]

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Supreme Court Confirms Ahidjo's Election S 1

CHAD

Ndjamena Fighting Spreads to Previously Spared Districts S 1

CONGO

President Sassou-Nguesso Addresses Central Committee S 2
Labor Party Signs Cooperation Pact With Algeria's FLN S 3

GABON

Prime Minister Leaves for Talks in Morocco S 4

ZAIRE

Legislative Council Unable To Form Quorum S 4
Council President Election S 4

WEST AFRICA

GUINEA

Communique Issued on Cape Verde President's Visit T 1
Noninterference in Liberian Affairs Pledged T 3
'Intervention' Report T 3

LIBERIA

Reports on Developments Following Coup T 4
Previous Ministers, New Posts T 4
Citizen Demonstration T 4
Work Order T 4
Casualty Figures T 4
More Arrests T 5
Ministerial Appointment T 6
Clemency Appeal T 6
Justice Minister's Remarks T 7

NIGERIA

Plateau State Official Comments on Student Unrest T 7
Spokesman Announces Renewal of IPU Membership T 7
Lagos Cites Local Press on Coup in Liberia T 8
NEW NIGERIAN: Carter Action on Iran Will Prolong Crisis

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

Bulgarian Defense Minister Leaves for Home U 1
SWAPO President Sam Nujoma Arrives 13 Apr U 1
Maputo Reports Interview With Rhodesia's Muzenda U 1

RHODESIA

Governor Soames Addresses Farewell to Nation 14 Apr U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Denies Involvement in Invitation to Shah U 4
Commission Recommends New Rules for Defense Reporting U 5
Zambia-Bound Trucks Held Pending Resolving of Railway Dispute U 5
Johannesburg: UNITA Forces Retake Town in S. Angola U 6

ZAMBIA

Lusaka Reports Deaths in Landmine Incidents U 6
DAILY MAIL Comments on South African 'Invasion' U 6

STEADFASTNESS FRONT CONFERENCE ENDS

Statement by Libya's Jallud

LD141114 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0723 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti AL-QABAS today quotes a senior Libyan official, namely Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, as saying that he is not very optimistic about the results of the summit conference now being held in Tripoli by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

In a statement to the paper he said: I am not very optimistic. Members of the front must use all the weapons in their possession.

The aim of the summit, which is being attended by the leaders of Libya, Syria, Algeria, South Yemen and the PLO, is to lay down a strategy to foil the American-Egyptian-Israeli peace efforts in the Middle East in accordance with the Camp David agreements.

In the interview Major Jallud said it is unlikely that the Arab countries will succeed in opposing the Camp David formula "if the Arab circumstances remain as they are now." He did not define these circumstances.

He said that the Libyan Jamahiriyah is prepared to ban its oil exports to the United States immediately provided the other Arab oil-producing countries do the same. He said we are prepared to do this from this moment...but all the Arab states must impose a ban on their oil exports to the United States.

Major Jallud, who is a member of the General Secretariat of the Libyan General People's Congress, declined to give a direct answer to a question about the differences between Libya and the PLO and the Fatah movement, the principal fedayeen group.

Replying to another question as to whether he considers the presence of the chairman of the PLO and leader of Fatah, Yasir 'Arafat, in Tripoli to attend the summit conference as a sign of the end of the difference between the two sides, Major Jallud said that Yasir 'Arafat is not visiting the Libyan capital in a private capacity but as one of the members of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

The Libyan official said that his country will continue its efforts to end the present dispute between Iraq and Iran and said that two Libyan envoys will visit Baghdad and Tehran for this purpose, but he did not say when.

Agreement on Severing Relations

NC141157 Paris AFP in English 1149 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Tripoli, April 14 (AFP)--The Steadfastness Front countries meeting here have agreed to break off diplomatic relations with Sudan, Somalia and Oman.

The news was given by Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which is part of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Mr Hawatimah said the move, proposed by the PLO, was made because the countries named "continue to give facilities to the American forces directed against the Arab nation and Iran and maintain diplomatic, political and commercial relations with the (Egyptian President Anwar) as-Sadat regime in Egypt."

The Steadfastness Front members, besides the PLO, are Libya, South Yemen, Algeria and Syria. The front is opposed to the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement.

Algerian Foreign Minister's Speech

LD141631 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] It is expected that the fourth summi. of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front will close in Tripoli today by endorsing documents prepared by the foreign ministers of its member states.

It is reported that yesterday's closed session was devoted to speeches by foreign ministers, who concentrated on ways of strengthening the front and taking effective action commensurate with the aspirations of the Arab masses.

Mohamed ben Yahia, member of the politburo and foreign minister, addressed the heads of state at the summit about the (?importance) of boycotting the Egyptian regime. He pointed out that the meeting of foreign ministers had concentrated on the study of a cultural boycott of As-Sadat's regime, but he said that such a boycott should not include Muslim teachers working in the Arab countries.

Mohamed ben Yahia said that an economic boycott of As-Sadat's regime should be complete and without divisions or disagreements.

After the first session the heads of state held another reduced session, which in turn was followed by another closed session.

PFLP's Habash Comments

LD141510 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Tripoli--George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said he considers the Fourth Summit of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation to be proceeding successfully.

He pointed out that the Palestinian delegation submitted a clear policy and called on the Steadfastness states to adopt a clear attitude to U.S. policy and oppose all European proposals which are in agreement with the American stance, particularly the calls by West Europe to accept the As-Sadat capitulationist policy, and for the development of the autonomy plan aimed at salvaging the Camp David agreement from its impasse.

Habash said that the conference has agreed on this clear stand.

In a statement to reporters he added that the leaders have agreed in principle on a proposal to cut off Libyan and Algerian oil and gas to the American market and that this will be approved at today's session.

The Palestinian delegation has also proposed to the conference the boycotting of Somalia, Sudan and Oman as they are offering facilities for the U.S. military to serve its military aggressive purposes against the countries of the Gulf and Iran and also because these states have political, military and economic relations with As-Sadat.

He pointed out that the leaders also agreed to take a firm attitude in favor of Iran and to adopt a positive stand with regard to friends and foes and to develop the Steadfastness Front's relations with socialist countries.

He pointed out that the majority of the Palestine revolution's detachments and front delegations criticized Iraq's dangerous policy, which conforms with reactionary policy in the Arab region, particularly Iraq's attitude toward Syria, PDRY, Iran and Afghanistan, in view of the fact that the Arab nation is remote from the real danger and taking into account the Camp David and other capitulatory conspiracies. He said that the Palestinian delegation has exposed this policy.

Dr Habash then referred to the statements made by President Giscard d'Estaing during his visit to the Gulf states. He said the statements with regard to the Palestinians' right to self-determination is regarded as a step forward toward solving the problem. However, we regard Giscard's statements in Jordan as a step backward as they were in harmony with King Husayn's call and his ambitions for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He said that such statements suggest that Giscard is in agreement with the aspirations and ambitions of King Husayn.

PLO-Libyan Reconciliation

NC141652 Paris AFP in English 1643 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Tripoli, April 14 (AFP)--Members of the Arab Steadfastness Front today worked out a solution to the squabbling between Libya and the Fatah branch of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the leader of another Palestinian group said.

Nayif Hawatimah, secretary-general of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said "a specific line of conduct" had been adopted to assure "fraternal" relations among members of the front.

He said the summit of leaders from Algeria, Libya, South Yemen, Syria and [word indistinct] groups produced a solution to the war of words that has been brewing since November between Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat, whose Fatah group is the largest component in the PLO.

Mr Hawatimah said today's meeting sought to "assure the fraternal character of relations among front members and to find a solution to all secondary disputes within the front without recourse to foreign news organizations."

14 Apr Session

LD141942 Tripoli JANA in English 1859 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Tripoli, April 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Steadfastness and Confrontation Front summit conference resumes at 4:00 P.M. today in Tripoli's international conference center. The front's leaders had held a four-hour closed meeting which started at noon today. The leaders were joined by their foreign ministers at the last half hour of the closed session.

Oil Boycott of U.S., Europe

JN142019 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Radio correspondent's dispatch from Tripoli]

[Excerpts] Arab leaders Hafiz al-Asad, Chadli Bendjedid, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Yasir 'Arafat resumed meetings at the international conference hall in Tripoli at 2000 today.

In a statement to the press, one of the Palestinian resistance leaders has said that the presidents agreed in principle on a series of pratical measures, including suspension of oil and natural gas to the American and European markets, now that it has become clear that the European role does not differ substantially from the American role. Other measures consist of discontinuing (hasm) relations with all countries that grant military facilities on their territories to the United States or keep the door open to all forms of cooperation with the Egyptian regime.

Asked whether these countries have been named, the Palestinian source said: Yes, such a thing has taken place. Relations will be discontinued with Sudan, Somalia and Oman.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER, CASTRO MESSAGE

NC111600 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1515 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar received in Damascus this morning the Cuban foreign minister and the delegation accompanying him. Our correspondent has learned that brother Abu 'Ammar has received a message from Cuban leader Fidel Castro on the current situation in Southeast Asia and the U.S. moves in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The message deals with these issues in the context of Castro's capacity as chairman of the nonalined group and the efforts to stem the escalating crises in the area.

During the meeting the conferees discussed issues of common concern, bilateral relations, the current situation in the area and the Zionist military escalation. They also reviewed the Havana summit resolutions relevant to the Palestinian issue.

FATAH'S AL-HASAN CRITICIZES IRAN'S CLAIMS ON ISLANDS

JN141929 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member, has stated that the three Arab islands that were occupied during the shah's reign are Arab islands. He added that the Arabism of the islands is not negotiable.

In a statement published by the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA', Khalid al-Hasan said that Iran should realize that it would be a great mistake to incite the enmity that the shah tried to sow between the Arabs and the Persians.

PLO ENVOY DISCUSSES PROCEDURES FOR OPENING OF BUREAU IN MALI

AB142150 Paris AFP in French 1742 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Bamako, 14 Apr (AFP)--An envoy of Mr Yasir 'Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), on Monday in Bamako discussed the procedures for the opening of a PLO bureau in Mali. This is what emerges from the press communique issued on the discussions of the envoy with Mr Mamadou Dembele, member of the executive bureau of the sole Malian party, the UDPM [Malian People's Democratic Union].

Mr Dembele, to whom a message to Malian President Moussa Traore regarding developments in the Middle East was conveyed, confirmed to the Palestinian envoy that the PLO bureau will be granted the status and prerogatives of a diplomatic mission and that it will be given easy conditions by Malian authorities within the framework of the contribution of Malian people to the just struggle of the Palestinian people to uphold their sacred right to self-determination.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISITS KINGDOM

Meets National Guard Commander

LD091916 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, received at 1900 this evening the American Congressional delegation now on a visit to the kingdom led by Melvin Price, chairman of the Congressional Armed Services Committee. Bilateral relations and the general international situation were discussed at this meeting which was also attended by 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Tuwayjiri, deputy commander of the National Guard.

Received by Foreign Minister

LD101250 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Text] Riyadh--Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal received at 1200 today at his office members of the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives under the chairmanship of Melvin Price, chairman of the armed services committee.

PDRY

'ALI BASIR MUHAMMAD OPPOSES FOREIGN MILITARY PRESENCE

LD141536 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers has stressed that Democratic Yemen is opposed to any foreign presence. In a reply to the Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR, concerning reports that Somalia, Kenya, Oman and Djibouti had granted the United States of America military facilities, he said he had already pointed out that the existence of aggressive bases, euphemistically described as facilities, posed a threat to the security and stability of the peoples of the region and at the same time obstructed efforts being made to entrench world security and peace.

He denied the presence of Yemeni forces in Afghanistan, saying that the reports to this effect were unfounded. The identity of those who had sent their troops to fight against the Afghan revolution were well known to us. We also know the methods by which they are fighting the democratic state of Afghanistan, he said.

In the course of the interview for AS-SAFIR, the prime minister also referred to Democratic Yemen's relations with Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia, the bare-faced plots of imperialism, and U.S. military moves in the region.

CAIRO RADIO COMMENTS ON CARTER-BEGIN TALKS

NC141400 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Hazim 'Abd ar-Rahman commentary: "Camp David--Israelis Interpretation and U.S. Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] The round of U.S. Israeli talks between President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin will begin in Washington tomorrow. As the White House has announced, these talks will complement the talks that were held there last week between Presidents As-Sadat and Carter.

On leaving Israel for the United States today, Begin said he is confident an agreement can be reached on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip on the target day of26 May, on the condition the parties concerned adhere to the Camp David agreements. He added that he sees no reason why Israel should refrain from building new settlements during the current period, reaffirming his claim that theIsraelis have the right to settle in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The essence oftheproblem lies in these narrow-minded interpretations of Camp David, a matter which has prompted President as-Sadat to say that a new situation will arise in theMiddle East if no tangible results toward Palestinian autonomy have been reached by 26 May.

On the other hand, U.S. President Carter has affirmed that the two Camp David agreements provide for the establishment of full Palestinian autonomy and that Begin has agreed to the term "full Autonomy." President Carter added that the Camp David agreements provide for the withdrawal of the Israeli military and civil governments during the 5-year interim period.

It is clear from President Carter's interpretation of Camp David and that of the Israeli Prime minister that there is a wide gap between the U.S. and Israeli viewpoints.

Some observers have noted that the Israeli Government's present attitude has caused resentment in the higher echelons of the U.S. Administration and that this attitude is the main reason for the current crisis in relations between the United States and Israel.

As far as we are concerned, we would like to see this U.S. resentment translated into practical stands that would serve the cause of peace in the Middle East, to which the U.S. resentment translated into practical stands that would serve the cause of peace in the Middle East, to which the U.S. Administration is committed, and that would put an end to Israel's policy of putting obstacles in the way of peace.

AS-SADAT TAKES 4-DAY REST BECAUSE OF INFLUENZA

NC111808 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1806 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 11 April--President Anwar as-Sadat will take a 4-day rest because his excellency is suffering from influenza due to exhaustion and the changes in the climate during his recent visit to Washington.

AS-SADAT'S PLANE REFUELS IN UK TO AVOID ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

LD130748 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0724 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] The foreign office confirmed today that President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt landed in Britain last week to refuel en route to the United States.

According to a press report today, the president made two secret refuelling stops at the U.S. Air Force base at Mildenhall, Suffolk, to avoid an attempted assassination by Libyan fanatics.

It was claimed American intelligence reports stated that the plan was to fire rockets at President as-Sadat's Boeing 707 when it made a scheduled stop in the Azores. Permission was then obtained from Britain to use Mildenhall to refuel on both legs of the journey.

A foreign office spokesman said "I can confirm that President as-Sadat landed at Mildenhall last Monday and I have reason to believe he also landed there on Friday.

"But I have no idea as to the reason. It may be that Mildenhall was the most convenient place to refuel." He could not say whether it was to avoid an assassination attempt.

Denial of Report

NC121600 Paris AFP in English 1550 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, April 12 (AFP)--Egyptian officials today denied U.S. reports that the jet flying President Anwar as-Sadat to Washington on Monday changed route at the last minute because of a tip that a commando planned to shoot it down.

The officials here said the report, which quoted U.S. Administration sources, was "without any foundation" and that all stops on Mr. as-Sadat's plane trip had been previously scheduled.

The U.S. sources said the Boeing 707 carrying Mr. as-Sadat was scheduled to make a stopover at Portugal's Lajes Airbase in the Azores, but because of reports of an assassination plot the re-fueling stop was switched to Mildenhall in eastern England.

A commando armed by Libya was lying in wait for the presidential Boeing near the Azores base, according to the U.S. source, who requested anonymity. The plot was uncovered by U.S. intelligence and confirmed by the intelligence services of a Mideast country, the American newspaper chain Cox reported.

Cox newspapers said the commando was armed with SAM-7 ground-to-air missiles capable of being carried and launched by a single man.

VICE PRESIDENT PRESIDES OVER NDP SECRETARIAT MEETING

NC141213 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] In a meeting this morning under the chairmanship of Muhammad Husni Mubarak, the vice president and deputy leader of the National Democratic Party [NDP], the NDP General Secretariat discussed the plans of the NDP specialized committees on participation in the national and party dialog on Egypt and the new Arab reality.

Mansur Hasan, minister of state for the presidency and NDP assistant secretary general, said that during the meeting it was agreed that the dialog should begin tomorrow on the national level. The information media and the national press will then present the topic of the dialog in the form of seminars, in which intellectuals and citizens from various organizations and parties will participate. Moreover, it was decided that members of the NDP Political Bureau and the General Secretariat should hold extensive meetings in the governorates to discuss the topic of the dialog and the new Arab reality, and that these would be followed by party meetings at the electoral constituencies for the same purpose.

It was also decided to assemble all national and party views, submitted by all levels, for the formulation and preparation of a comprehensive report on them in the second half of July this year.

GHALI QUOTED ON PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS DEADLINE

NC121700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 12 April--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said that the purpose of intensifying and continuing the Palestinian autonomy negotiations in the current phase is to reach the desired goal before the 26 May deadline for concluding these negotiations.

Dr Ghali said: If positive results are achieved and we can convince the Palestinian people of their importance there will be no objection to continuing the negotiations after that date. However, if the negotiations fail to achieve positive and effective results, it will be necessary to consider other alternatives so that the peace process may continue.

Meanwhile, MENA has learned that there is no truth to a report by a foreign information media that an agreement was reached in Washington to extend the West Bank and Gaza autonomy negotiations another 2 months after the 26 May deadline.

MENA has also learned that there is an identity of views between the Egyptian and the U.S. stands on full autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza.

It is recalled that First Foreign Under Secretary Dr 'Usamah al-Baz has remained in Washington to follow up the situation there, particularly in the light of the talks to be held between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in the coming week.

GHALI MEETS WITH OMANI ENVOY ON PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY

NC131431 Cairo MENA in English 1408 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, April 13 (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali received today Omani Ambassador 'Abdallah al-Ghazali. The meeting reviewed the latest Middle East developments with emphasis on the tripartite talks on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Dr Ghali briefed the Omani ambassador on the latest developments of the negotiations in the light of the outcome of the bilateral summit held recently in Washington between President Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. President Jimmy Carter. The meeting falls within the framework of fraternal relations between the two countries.

COPTIC CHRISTIANS REPORTEDLY RESTIVE, PLEDGE LOYALTY

As-Sadat Warning to Coptic Leaders

NC121235 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 12 April--In its Sunday edition, the Cairo magazine OCTOBER says that when President Anwar as-Sadat received monk Matta al-Miskin last week, he received him in his personal capacity as one of the Christian leaders in Egypt. The president told monk Matta al-Miskin during the meeting: In the past I warned Pope Shinudah, in the presence of Mamduh Salim, against playing in politics. He is a monk who must devote himself wholly to the worship of God. If he wanted to build a church, I would help in this. At that time, Pope Shinudah said he wanted 30 churches. I answered that I agree to 50.

The magazine adds that President as-Sadat told monk Matta al-Miskin: Tell Pope Shinudah to remain only a monk, not a political leader, because I totally reject this. If he has a problem, let him discuss it with Coptic members of the People's Assembly.

The magazine also states that according to official statistics, the number of Copts in Egypt is 2,850,000.

The magazine says that the Egyptian Embassy in Washington received information that the Copts had received instructions from Cairo asking them to march in demonstrations in support of President as-Sadat. Some of these Copts went to the embassy to confirm this. However, in actual fact the instructions called on the Copts to demonstrate against Egypt.

The magazine says that by chance former U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Eilts witnessed one of the demonstrations which the Egyptian Copts living in the United States staged against Egypt. He stopped a demonstrator and asked him: What are you doing here? The demonstrator answered: I have been in the United States for 16 years. Eilts then asked him: Have you visited Egypt recently? The demonstrator said: No, I have not. Eilts then asked him: Therefore, how do you demonstrate against Egypt which you have not seen? The demonstrator answered: On instructions from Pope Shinudah.

The magazine adds that meanwhile, Pope Shinudah sent a cable to the National Press Club in Washington supporting President as-Sadat. His aim was to have someone read the cable so the whole world would know about it, but no one read it.

Asyut People 'One Family'

NC121613 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1502 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Asyut, 12 April--Members of the National Democratic Party [NDP], local people's councils, trade and labor unions and executive councils in Asyut Governorate have stressed that the people of Asyut know no division or split and that they live as one family that knows no division or hatred.

In a cable they sent to President Anwar as-Sadat, they affirmed that Asyut Governorate is living through its most glorious days in a pioneering spirit of national unity and firm social peace and that the masses of Asyut will crush all hatred and suspicion lying in their path.

The Asyut leaderships have pledged to President as-Sadat that they will continue to march behind his leadership along the road of patriotism, peace, security and prosperity.

Following is the text of the cable which the Asyut leaders have sent to President Anwar as-Sadat.

Believer President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat: Members of the NDP and members of the local people's councils at various levels, members of trade and labor unions and members of executive councils at various levels, who are holding a plenary emergency conference in Asyut Governorate, congratulate Your Excellency on your safe return to the homeland. They affirm to your Excellency that the people of Asyut live as one family that knows no division or discrimination but only love, security and peace. They renounce all those who advocate the division, rancor and discrimination which exist in their sick minds. All citizens of Asyut Governorate, under the leadership of your son Governor Muhammad 'Uthman Isma'il, are living through glorious days in their pioneering spirit of national unity and firm social peace.

The masses of Asyut Governorate, who constantly support your excellency, will crush all rancor and suspicion that lies in their path. They pledge to you to march behind you along the road of victorious patriotism, peace, security and prosperity. We pray to God to crown your efforts with success for the welfare of the homeland and citizens.

The NDP and the local council of Asyut Governorate held a plenary emergency conference today attended by Muslim and Christian men of religion and all political and executive leaderships in the governorate. The discussion at the conference dealt with reports in foreign press and radios about communal incidents in Asyut.

The conferees emphasized that certain misleading elements circulated rumors and false propaganda harmful to Asyut Governorate and its leaderships.

The conferees demanded that those spreading sedition and false rumors should be severely dealt with.

The conference was attended by Asyut Governor Muhammad 'Uthman Isma'il, NDP Secretary in the Governorate Dr 'Abd ar-Raziq Hasan, Chairman of the Local Council Hilmi Madi Mahmud and representatives of trade and labor unions.

Christian Assembly Members' Congratulations

NC131637 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1557 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 13 April--The Christian members of the People's Assembly sent the following cable of congratulations to President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat on the occasion of his return to the homeland after his recent trip to the United States:

Beloved President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. We convey to Your Excellency our sincerest congratulations on your return to the homeland after your successful trip for establishing justice and peace in the area and for seeking full autonomy for the Palestinians. May God preserve you as the head of the Egyptian family and defender and guardian of the national unity and its principles of love, devotion and peace by all of us in the homeland. We implore God to grant Your Excellency full health and continuous success.

The cable is signed by People's Assembly Members Barsum Salamah, Kamal Henry Badir, Muhibb Istinu, Hannad Naruz, Istifan Basily, George Rafail, 'Adli 'Abd ash-Shahid, William Najib Sinin, Subhi Sulayman Mikhayil and Nash'at Barsum.

Coptic Bishop Denounces Sedition

NC150630 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2315 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 14 April--Bishop Athanasyus, the bishop of Bani Suwayf and Al-Bahansa in Upper Egypt, has stated that in Egypt both Muslim and Christian ethnics stand united behind President Anwar as-Sadat and denounce the attempts by the enemies of the country to stir sectarian sedition.

Speaking at a luncheon given in Bani Suwayf Bishopric and attended by Bani Suwayf Governor Muhammad Wafa' Jalal, Muslim and Christian clergymen, director of awqaf at the governorate Shaykh Fathi an-Nadi and political and popular leaders, Bishop Athanasyus said that Egypt will remain a lofty beacon for Islam, Arabism and mankind and that no man will be able to harm or discredit it.

Bishop Athanasyus emphasized that all attempts and intrigues to divide the sons of the same homeland are doomed to failure.

AL-AHRAM: 'ALI ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR JOINT MANEUVERS WITH U.S.

NC131419 Paris AFP in English 1221 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, April 13 (AFP)--The United States and Egyptian Air Forces will stage new joint air maneuvers this year, Defence Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali disclosed in an interview published today.

General 'Ali, now in the United States, told the daily AL-AMRAM that bilateral talks would be held in the coming weeks to decide on a proposed budget increase for joint exercises.

Gen. 'Ali said Egyptian-American talks opening in Washington this week would also centre on an arms deal woth 3,500 million dollars.

Agreement had already been reached on a first American loan of 1,500 million dollars for Egypt, and a second loan of 2,000 million dollars would buy F-16 fighters, M-60 A3 tanks, armoured cars and American involvement in Egyptian military industrialisation projects, the minister said.

AIR FORCE RECEIVES FOUR F-4 PHANTOMS

NC150620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2300 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 14 April--The Egyptian Air Force has received four U.S. Phantom F-4 fighter bombers.

Reporting this in its Tuesday edition and quoting the U.S. Embassy in Cairo, AL-JUMHURIYAH adds that these planes were handed over last week and that they are the last of a total of 45 planes which have been handed over to Egypt in accordance with the U.S. $1.5 billion loan.

MENA: MEMBERS OF PDRY CAIRO OFFICE EXPELLED

NC101320 Cairo MENA in English 1303 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, April 10 (MENA)--The Egyptian Foreign Ministry has asked the Embassy of Pakistan in Cairo, which looks after the interests of the Democratic Republic of Yemen in Egypt, to see to it that members of the Department of Aden Interests in Cairo leave the country, the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY learnt.

The Foreign Ministry undertook this step in view of the fact that there is no need for the presence of the members of this department in Cairo after abolishment by Egypt of all her diplomatic and consular relations with the regime in Aden, the agency further learnt.

GHALI: GOVERNMENT FOLLOWING DEVELOPMENTS IN LIBERIA

NC121544 Cairo MENA in English 1525 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, April 12 (MENA)--The Egyptian Foreign Ministry is closely following up the developments in Liberia and the coup d'etat which took place there today, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said today.

He added that Egypt's interest in following up the situation emanates from the fact that Liberia is heading the current session of the Organisation of African Unity and plays an important role to boost the African unity and settling peacefully the African disputes within an African framework.

TARIQ 'AZIZ INAUGURATES CADRE TRAINING COURSE

JN142052 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Comrade Tariq 'Aziz, Ba'th Party National Command member and deputy chief of the Culture and Information Department, inaugurated the 17th special training course for the members and cadres of the Ba'th Party offices and branches today. Comrade 'Aziz spoke at the inauguration, which was held in the party training school. He affirmed that the Ba'th Party did not begin only as a political organization but also as an ideological movement, which presented the idea of pan-Arabism and socialism as a profound and scientific solution and as an ideal means of dealing with the revolutionary problems in the Third World amid the confusion of ideologies and the disillusionment in the Arab homeland during the 40s. The party's sound ideas over the past 30 years have been confirmed and established despite the storms of distortion, propaganda and blackouts from various powers and parties opposed to the Arab revolutionary movement.

VOICE OF MASSES NOTES U.S. 'AGGRESSIVE DESIGNS' IN GULF

JN141316 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The United States has once again demonstrated its aggressive designs in the Arab Gulf area. A senior official in the U.S. Defense Department has said that the United States will urge its allies today to strengthen their military forces so that it can concentrate on the Gulf area. He also said that Robert Komer, Defense Department under secretary of defense for policy, will suggest this U.S. viewpoint during a meeting of NATO officials to be held in Brussels today.

The United States previously asked other NATO members to increase their military expenditures in order to undertake what it described as a bigger role in the defense of Western Europe.

ATH-THAWRAH WARNS OF U.S. ALLIANCES IN GULF, IRANIAN DESIGNS

JN141142 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0731 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 14 April--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH calls on the Arab Gulf countries to seek formulas for pan-Arab action in order to build the intrinsic power that will face the dangers and challenges to their security and stability. In an article today, the paper says the increasing activity of the United States to conclude aggressive alliances and the hostile behavior and statements of the Iranian rulers have created a grave situation threatening the security of this region and the world, as well as the Arab Gulf countries' sovereignty, independence and security.

ATH-THAWRAH, organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, warns against the establishment of a military pact between the United States and the Sultanate of Oman, saying that such a pact would constitute a serious link in the chain of imperialist conspiracies and activities to dominate the Arab Gulf area and to rearrange the situation in the area so as to place it under the tight control of the United States politically, economically and militarily.

The paper adds that the development of events in the area has established a close link between the aggressive U.S. strategy and the Persian rulers' practices and behavior, on the one hand, and the new conspiracy which is being implemented against Arabism and the Arab homeland.

ATH-THAWRAH points out that the tension in the relations between the United States and Iran is just a facade. All indications are that the U.S. objective of occupying the oil sources in the area agrees completely with Persian expansionist designs on Arab territory.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Arrives 12 Apr

JN121720 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 12 April--A delegation representing the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society under the society's Deputy Chairman (Petr Avdeyenko) arrived here this evening on a visit of several days to Iraq.

The delegation will hold talks with officials at the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society aimed at promoting the two societies' work and at signing a cooperation protocol between them.

Officials Meet

JN131433 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 13 April--'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, Ba'th Party National Command member and chairman of the Union of Iraq Societies for Friendship With World Countries, met here today with (Petr Avdeyenko), deputy chairman of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society.

In a speech at the outset of the meeting, 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin said that imperialism's chief goal is to combat Iraq's progressive course on the international, Arab and internal levels. He reiterated that Iraq strongly believes that imperialism is the architect of the hysteric criminal acts of Khomeyni's agents because this regime is pursuing the same course the shah had pursued. This course is represented by vanity, expansion, occupation and usurpation of Arab land.

'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin expressed his hope that the Soviet delegation's visit to Iraq would strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

(Avdeyenko) expressed his confidence that his visit to Iraq will contribute to consolidating the relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union in all fields.

The meeting was attended by Dr Najih Muhammad Khalil, director of the Foreign Relations Office in the National Command and chairman of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society; 'Abd as-Sattar Hamad, secretary general of the Union of Iraq Societies for Friendship With World Countries; and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

Treaty Anniversary Celebrated

JN140738 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] The Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society celebrated this evening the eighth anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between Iraq and the Soviet Union. The ceremony, which was held in the Al-Bakr Hall in the medical school, was attended by Comrade Na'im Haddad, member of the Ba'th Party National Command; Comrade Ja'far Qasim Hammudi, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command; 'Aziz Sharif, secretary general of the National Peace and Solidarity Council in Iraq; the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad; representatives of popular and vocational organizations; and a large crowd of citizens.

Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and chairman of the Union of Friendship Societies With World Countries, delivered a speech in which he greeted the participants in the ceremony and said: This ceremony has become an annual tradition, held in the friendly Soviet Union and our country in commemoration of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries signed in Baghdad on 9 March 1972.

He added: This treaty came to express the aspirations of our two friendly peoples for the establishment of relations between them on the basis of equality and mutual respect for the independence and sovereignty of the two countries in the service of their interests and the issue of peace and justice in the world on the road against colonialism and Zionism.

Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin affirmed that the goals of the treaty stem from the principles of our great Ba'th Party, which vividly embodies the contemporary Arab revolutionary movement and which believes that the Arab revolution is part of the world revolution, thus serving and contributing to the enrichment of human civilization.

The comrade member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command emphasized that the Palestinian issue was and continues to be the primary and central issue in our pan-Arab struggle. For this reason, we have firmly stood against all the attempts aimed against this issue, the usurpation of the Arab Palestinian people's legitimate rights and the entrenchment of the Zionist occupation as a fait accompli.

He added: Our revolution will forge ahead with firmness and determination toward further gains and achievements and toward the consolidation of the bonds of friendship with all peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples and nations and the bonds of solidarity with all progressive forces in the world so as to confront the imperialist, reactionary and Zionist machinations.

(Petr Avdyenko), deputy chairman of the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society, also delivered a speech. In the speech, he affirmed that the Soviet-Iraqi friendship treaty signed in 1972 is a solid and long-range basis for developing friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union. This treaty has responded to the radical interests of our two countries and performed its important role in the struggle against imperialist and reactionary conspiracies so as to consolidate independence and a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. He pointed out that the Soviet Union has supported and continues to support the Arab people's just struggle. It has assisted and will continue to assist the Arab nation.

SECURITY COUNCIL PERMANENT MEMBERS ASKED TO BACK LEBANON

JN130859 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 13 April--Iraq has called on the permanent member states of the UN Security Council to back the Lebanese stand concerning the Zionist aggressions against the Arab territories.

The Foreign Ministry today summoned the ambassadors of the aforementioned states in Baghdad and informed them of Iraq's request for such backing for Lebanon.

CUBAN DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES 14 APR

JN142130 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2100 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 14 April--Humberto Perez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, arrived here tonight leading a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq.

Perez said that he will hold talks with Iraqi officials with the purpose of consolidating relations between the two friendly countries in various fields, particularly in economic cooperation.

FATAH OFFICIAL LEAVES BAGHDAD 15 APR

JN150909 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 15 April--Muhammad Abu Mayzar, official in charge of foreign relations in the Palestine national liberation movement Fatah, left Baghdad this morning following a visit of several days to Iraq.

Abu Mayzar held talks with officials in the Ba'th Party National Command dealing with the strengthening of relations between the Ba'th Party and Fatah, issues of common interest, the Arab situation and the dangers threatening the Palestinian issue.

ALF CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR JERUSALEM OPERATION

JN121142 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 12 April--The Arab Liberation Front [ALF] has claimed responsibility for blowing up the chemical industries warehouses in occupied Jerusalem yesterday. A communique issued today by a military spokesman of the command of the ALF forces operating in the interior said: The ALF forces operating inside the occupied homeland blew up the chemical industries warehouses in occupied Jerusalem on the eve of Zionist terrorist Menahem Begin's departure to Washington. The explosion completely destroyed the warehouses, seriously wounded and burned 10 enemy personnel and inflicted heavy material damage, estimated at millions of liras.

The communique said: This operation comes in continuation of the militant line to escalate operations against the enemy and his installations and in the wake of the heroic operation in Misgav 'am on 6 April, which was carried out by the group of martyr commander Kamal Ka'wash from the forces of the interior on the eve of traitor As-Sadat's visit to Washington.

The spokesman affirmed that the fire that broke out after the explosion is still raging and that the enemy's efforts to put it out have failed. He added that the Zionist enemy, in an attempt to conceal his true losses, has admitted that 10 persons have been wounded and suffered various burns. The spokesman said that a large number of Zionist enemy forces cordoned off the scene of the incident and launched a campaign of random arrests among the Arab citizens in search of the revolutionaries, who returned safely to base.

PRIME MINISTER SHARAF MEETS LOCAL PRESS, DISCUSSES DOMESTIC ISSUES

JN121300 [Editorial Report] Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic at 1825 GMT on 11 April broadcasts a recording of a meeting between Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and the local press, represented by Mahmud ash-Sharif, Jum'ah Hammad and 'Abd ar-Rahim 'Umar, managing directors of the Amman dailies AD-DUSTUR, AR-RA'Y and AL-AKHBAR. The discussion during this meeting dwells mainly on such key domestic issues as 1) greater participation by the citizens in public life, the multiparty system and parliamentary elections; 2) rationalization of consumption and free enterprise; and 3) Jordanian support for Arabs in the occupied territory.

The prime minister begins by saying that his government's policy is to encourage greater participation by the citizens in public life. "The Jordan we want," he points out, "must be the citizens' own creation. This is the spirit we must foster." Asked how he plans to achieve such participation, the prime minister says that this can be achieved first by developing the existing local government system. He announces that a new local government law will be issued soon, permitting greater participation by the citizens in "basic decisions affecting their daily life." He also notes that encouraging "volunteer work" by the citizens in building institutions, planting trees and beautifying the cities will aid in achieving the desired participation.

Asked if the government also has any intention of introducing a multiparty system and of holding parliamentary elections, the prime minister says: "The subject of the parliamentary institution has been suspended until the picture becomes clearer. Many Jordanians who once took part in parliamentary elections are now under occupation. Their fate is linked to the whole future of Palestine. This is the reason why elections have been frozen. However, this does not mean that the parliamentary institution has been frozen."

As far as a multiparty system is concerned, the prime minister says "Jordan had a bitter experience with parties in the 1950's." While the multiparty system has succeeded in Western democracies, he says, it has failed in the developing countries of the Third World. He adds: "The multiparty system is not the ideal solution, given Jordan's current circumstances. Therefore, it is important to find alternative formulas for the citizens' participation in public life, and this is what we are doing now."

In the economic field, the prime minister says that government policy is "to control prices and curb inflation." This, he asserts, calls for a reduction in expenditure and for channeling funds toward production rather than consumption. In other words, society must move toward production and away from the increasing demands for services, which overburden the country's resources.

The prime minister explains: "The government is currently subsidizing some foodstuffs. We must not expand in this field at the expense of production. Henceforth, subsidy must go to production. Thus, the government has made a clear pledge this year to purchase our wheat crop at a price higher than world prices. The purpose of this is to encourage investment in agriculture, which is a production effort. This is better than government subsidy of imported goods." The government also plans to rationalize consumption by having all classes of citizens turn to locally produced goods, the prime minister adds.

On free enterprise, the prime minister says the following: "Jordan has succeeded in establishing a reasonable balance between government intervention and private enterprise. We believe that our economy, which is based on free enterprise, must be healthy and dynamic. We are determined to preserve the freedom of the economy." He adds: "However, we must also strive to achieve further social justice, through a fair taxation policy and government intervention, whenever necessary, in some of the main industries. This is already happening, especially in those big projects that need government backing to function or even to stand on their feet. Big industries like the fertilizer, phosphate, potash and cement projects could not have existed without government participation."

The prime minister stresses the importance of Arab aid to Jordanian economic development. He says: "The coming Arab summit conference in Amman will discuss the issue of Arab relations and joint Arab development."

Asked about government plans to support the steadfastness of the people in the occupied territory, the prime minister says: "We in Jordan continue to support the steadfastness of our brothers in the occupied territory in various ways, either through direct assistance or by encouraging the marketing of their products. There is also a joint fund supervised by the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee, in cooperation with our brothers in the PLO. The purpose of this fund is to strengthen the position of our brothers in the occupied territory. We are committed to this. His Majesty King Husayn considers the issue of our brothers in the occupied territory to be of top priority for this country and the Arab nation."

Asked about Israel's unilateral attempt to enforce autonomy upon the occupied territory, the prime minister syas: "Our position is clear. You will remember, Jordan played a basic role in causing our brothers in Iraq and other zealous Arab states to hold the Baghdad summit. The purpose of that summit was to build an Arab front, to prevent any further collapse of the Arab position as a result of the Egyptian leadership's deviation from its Arab national commitments."

The prime minister adds: "We in Jordan believe that we have a special responsibility toward our brothers in the occupied territory, the pan-Arab cause in general and the Palestine question in particular. We will adhere to our responsibility regardless of all campaigns, collusion and foreign pressure on us. We will support our brothers in the occupied territory. We are confident that they are mature enough not to fall for any autonomy plans. Let me point out one thing here. Our strong and steadfast stand has exposed us to many campaigns, intrigues and acts of sabotage. Therefore, I would like to warn the brother citizens that the enemy can operate through false rumors, negative and critical trends and tendencies toward grumbling. By this the enemy hopes to divert us from our main course and priorities and to preoccupy the homeland with minor issues and false rumors so that we would weaken and fail to push on determinedly with our economic and political development."

The prime minister concludes by summing up his own ambitions for Jordan. He says: "We want our country to stand on its own feet and to be able to free itself economically and thus dispense with foreign aid, which restricts its freedom. We also want our country to build a productive economy and achieve social justice and national unity, so as to become a strong member of the Arab world."

TUWAYNI ADDRESSES UN SECURITY COUNCIL ON SOUTH

NC142133 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Security Council resumed its debate on the situation in south Lebanon tonight. UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, who was the first speaker, submitted a report on the situation to the Security Council.

Lebanon's representative at the United Nations, Ghassan Tuwayni, told the Security Council that the Lebanese Armed Forces Command has offered to move Lebanese soldiers to At-Tiri along the southern border. Tuwayni said that this would confirm Lebanon's sovereignty and would constitute an important development because Lebanon is assuming a new dimension as a peace-keeping force alongside the UN forces. He added that there is reason to doubt that the Israeli withdrawal is real and complete. Tuwayni further said that it is necessary to adopt measures to put a final end to the unbearable situation along the Lebanese border, which is at the mercy of Israeli actions.

Speaking about the border strip militia, which the United Nations calls the fait accompli forces, Tuwayni said: These forces are now under the authority of the Israeli occupation. He added that their activities are unacceptable and constitute high treason.

The French chief delegate, Jacques Leprette, denounced the Israeli interference, describing it as an unacceptable aggression against Lebanon's sovereignty and a violation of the UN Charter and its resolutions.

Further Report

NC150645 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Lebanon's representative at the United Nations, Ghassan Tuwayni, told the Security Council tonight that the Lebanese army commander, Gen Victor Khuri, has offered to the UNIFIL commander to dispatch a Lebanese Army platoon to At-Tiri village to share the peace-keeping responsibility with the UN forces in this sector where tension prevails. Ambassador Tuwayni added that this offer is considered an important step in the efforts exerted to impose the authority of the Lebanese Government throughout Lebanon.

In his speech, the Lebanese representative said Israel has not withdrawn from Lebanon, as alleged on 13 April, and that the fait accompli forces are in fact part of the Israeli occupation.

Ambassador Tuwayni demanded that the council issue a resolution which would realize the following:

1. The immediate halting of all hostile operations against the UN emergency forces.

2. The complete and unrestricted deployment of the UN emergency forces up to the internationally recognized Lebanese borders.

3. The condemnation of the Israeli aggression, the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli Army and the disarming of the forces under its command, which are trying to impose a fait accompli.

The Lebanese delegate to the United Nations further demanded that momentum be given to the Lebanese-Israeli armistice agreement and its clauses, particularly to the UN truce supervision organization, as the only framework for defending the security of the Israeli-Lebanese borders. He further demanded that this agreement be guaranteed by the military deterrent represented by the UN emergency forces.

KHADDAM INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON, ARAB AFFAIRS

JN122116 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has stressed that in view of its political and ideological commitment to the Palestine issue and its resistance to all policies and efforts aimed at liquidating the Palestine issue, Syria is facing pressures and shouldering the main burdens in the arena of struggle. He said: From the pan-Arab point of view, Syria is not facing these schemes alone. We feel that the Arab nation's masses throughout the Arab homeland support us.

This was stated by Khaddam in an interview with the Paris-based magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI. Khaddam said that the responsibilities shouldered by Syria do not cancel the aid the fraternal Arab states are offering in accordance with the Baghdad summit resolutions. He added: This aid, though important, does not constitute one-fifth of the military burdens and their economic requisites that are endured by Syria. Syria, in the pan-Arab sense, does not face these schemes alone. We feel that all the Arab masses support us. This moral support will inevitably turn into material and political support at a certain stage of the struggle.

In reply to a question on Lebanon and Syria's stand after all events, Khaddam said: All the past events in Lebanon and the region confirmed our viewpoint that all bloody developments in Lebanon are aimed at covering all that is going on about the Palestine cause and at striking at Lebanon's national unity through cracking its internal front. This was the first experiment to take place in the region in preparation for splitting the Arab nation's national unity and eventually putting an end to it as one nation, and then dragging Syria along and exhausting it in Lebanon, something which will weaken Syria's ability in the main confrontation in the basic struggle.

Khaddam added: Therefore, our task in Lebanon was to stop the civil war, to help preserve Lebanon's unity and to prevent the liquidation of the Palestinian revolution. Syria has for the past 5 years exerted political and military efforts to implement these tasks which have remained unchanged as far as we are concerned. I can say that we have succeeded in stopping the war and helped in the continuation of the Lebanese state's unity. What has not been achieved that we hoped for--national accord and consolidation of the Lebanese internal front--is due to reasons for which we are not responsible.

In our opinion, work for the realization of national accord, on the basis of the principles approved by the Lebanese Council of Ministers and announced by the Lebanese president, is a matter dictated by the Lebanese national interests and our interests as an Arab nation. We must highly appreciate the efforts of several Lebanese figures and national parties that are working to attain national accord so Lebanon will again exercise its national role and so that the Lebanese people will recover their health and continue their march.

In reply to a question on the future of Lebanon, Khaddam said: Within the framework of the current operations I do not think that civil war will return to Lebanon because the Arab Deterrent Forces will exercise their responsibilities in stopping such a war. I think that these forces will not hesitate to be decisive against any faction that wants to drag Lebanon into what we do not like and into what the Lebanese do not wish. But the question is: Have the hotbeds that can produce new clashes in Lebanon disappeared? I simply say no, that they are still there. We cannot be reassured about their removal except through achieving national accord and consolidating the pan-Arab feelings.

Asked about Syria's decision to redeploy its forces in Beirut, Khaddam said: The Syrian initiative or the Syrian stand toward the situation in Lebanon is firm and continuous because it is connected with our national commitment to fraternal Lebanon. Syria's decision to redeploy its forces does not cancel this commitment, but rather supports it. The decision was taken because of certain considerations connected with the situation in the area and to create the appropriate atmosphere for national detente. There is no doubt that all of us have seen the positive results of this decision in the various developments that have taken place in the Lebanese arena.

Regarding the possibility of a big explosion in Lebanon, Khaddam said: The deterrent forces will carry out their responsibilities against any attempt to blow up the situation. However, there is no fixed date to end the redeployment of forces in Beirut. We have responded to the requests of the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese sides until the achievement of a formula that is satisfactory to everyone.

As for the extent of Syria's concern for Lebanon, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: There are no priorities in the pan-Arab concerns because each is connected with the other. What is important is that all attention must concentrate on dealing with these concerns according to the available possibilities and to make the best of these possibilities. The treatment of this issue can be influential and useful to the treatment of other issues. At any rate, Lebanon--because of its pan-Arab position with regard to Syria--occupies an important position for us. Therefore, we in Syria pay great attention to Lebanon's problems and the Lebanese cause occupies an important place in our policy. It will continue to be so because we are bound by the joint destiny.

Regarding Syria's stand toward the various sides in Lebanon, Khaddam said: Everybody knows that we have a firm policy which we will not change. We will not change this policy regardless of any pressure. We call for supporting the national detente charter proposed by Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and approved by most of the Lebanese parties and national bodies. It will be useful, however, for everybody to become acquainted with our viewpoints regarding all the raised issues mainly because the reconfirmation of these viewpoints may help the various sides to do away with anything that might contradict the aforementioned national detente charter.

Replying to a question on the Arab situation, Khaddam answered: There is no doubt that the current Arab situation demands better efforts in order to remove the prevailing stalemate which is not appropriate for the threats which jeopardize the Arabs. Out of this concept, it has been agreed to hold the summit conference of the steadfastness front as a step to push the Arab work toward a better direction, the direction of the Arab masses' action, so the Arab masses can be in a position to have a clear vision of their future and the dangers surrounding them. [paragraph continues]

The Arabs now, more than at any other stage, need more popular mobilization in order to form a driving force for official policies which have been sidetracked by political games and risks being drowned by them. This reflects badly on all Arab conditions.

Khaddam added: No doubt, U.S. imperialism has succeeded to a certain extent in weakening the official concern of many sides in the central cause by attempting to create an imaginary enemy to deviate attention to influence the main arena. Therefore, new Arab efforts must be exerted to correct the direction of Arab action and lead it toward the main goal, the arena of the Arab-Israeli struggle. Replying to question on how to face the current Arab situation, Khaddam said: We in Syria have always worked to support the Arab solidarity concept on the bases of massing Arab potentialities in the arena of the Arab-Israeli struggle. Solidarity has achieved some of its goals through the stands toward the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli settlement agreement.

KHADDAM COMMENTS ON AUTONOMY TALKS, AS-SADAT'S ROLE

JN130813 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Damascus--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has stressed that in view of its political and ideological commitment to the Palestine issue and its resistance against all policies and efforts aimed at liquidating the Palestine issue, Syria is facing pressures and is shouldering the main burdens in the arena of struggle. In an interview with the Paris-based magazine AN-NAHAR AL-ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, Khaddam said: From the pan-Arab point of view, Syria is not facing these schemes alone. We feel that the Arab nation's masses throughout the Arab homeland support us. Commenting on the autonomy conspiracy, Khaddam asserted: There is no dispute between As-Sadat and Israel. It is just that the Camp David partners are playing a game to implement the next phase of the autonomy conspiracy. Begin says "no" to the PLO, and As-Sadat applies this "no" by signing traitorous treaties and conducting negotiations to enforce the autonomy.

Khaddam declared that by virtue of his place in the U.S.-Zionist scheme, As-Sadat is trying to divide the Arab world so as to carry out his treason. As-Sadat's involvement in this scheme, Khaddam stressed, is not aimed at the domestic front of just one Arab country, but at the entire Arab nation, including Egypt. Khaddam referred to As-Sadat's attempts to divide the Egyptian people and instigate communal strife to disrupt the unity of Egypt. He said: Who else but Zionism and U.S. imperialism are behind such acts?

Khaddam added: As-Sadat is so misled by his treason that he can no longer see that the enemies want to spark off communal strife in all the Arab countries and that their aim is not to divide just one country, but the entire Arab nation, including Egypt. Concluding his interview, Khaddam said: To us, 26 May [the deadline for the autonomy talks] is no more than a station through which the train of treason will pass. The results of the conspiratorial negotiations are already known. We consider the whole issue as a traitorous step which must be fought and resisted.

AL-ASAD SAYS IRAQI-BACKED COUP FOILED

NC151048 Paris AFP in English 1029 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Beirut, April 15 (AFP)--A "terrorist" plot to overthrow the government, recently foiled by Syrian intelligence services, involved Iraqi-backed agents, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad said this weekend. The Lebanese daily AS-SAFIR reported today that Mr al-Asad revealed the plot at a Steadfastness Front (grouping of those Arab nations that oppose Egypt's peace with Israel) summit in Tripoli. The daily quoted Mr al-Asad as saying Syrian authorities had seized documents proving the terrorists were cooperating with Iraq.

The Syrian leader also accused "other neighbors" of joining terrorist action in Syria, but observers noted this was the first time the Damascus government had officially linked Iraq with conspiracy against it. Relations between the two Arab countries only warmed in October 1978, after a rift which lasted several years.

INFORMATION MINISTER OPENS NEWS AGENCIES CONFERENCE

JN141419 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Damascus--Under the patronage of Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, the first conference of the heads of Arab and Latin American news agencies was opened this morning. In a speech he delivered, Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad affirmed that this symposium is tantamount to a bridge of friendship and understanding between the Arab nation and the Latin American peoples.

The information minister stressed the need for coordination and cooperation in the information field between the Latin American states, Arab states and other Third World countries. The information minister added: We in Syria believe in fruitful dialog and, as a founding member and active participant in the nonalined movement, we want to bolster the Third World peoples' movement, in order to achieve liberty and progress, to confront the imperialist course and to surmount all obstacles to development.

We also believe in the need to establish and promote fruitful cooperation between us, in order to confront the imperialist course and onslaught, whose purpose is to pose obstacles to our progress. The information minister added: We are struggling with all of the world elements to achieve world peace and victory for our just cause, and to liberate our territories and regain the Palestinian people's firm national rights. Indeed, we are struggling so that all elements of liberty in the world can achieve victory.

In fact, there is one trench for liberty in the world and therefore there can be no neutrality between the stands taken by the elements of liberty, progress and peace on one hand and that of U.S. imperialism, world Zionism and reaction on the other.

We in Syria, under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, have chosen to be soldiers of liberty, in order to defend our cause and all just world issues. In our contemporary world, there is no neutrality between the elements of liberty on one hand and those of oppressive imperialism on the other.

I believe that we all agree that we stand in the same trench of struggle, in an effort to achieve liberty and progress. Thus, let us bolster our struggle in terms of its cultural, information and economic aspects, so that our joint political struggle can be based on real roots and knowledge, which would thus enable our cooperation to continue effectively.

BULGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES 14 APR

JN141703 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by Andrey Karlov Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo candidate member, arrived in Damascus this afternoon on a visit of several days to Syria, during which Lukanov, will hold talks with Syrian officials.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, Minister of State for Planning Affairs Dr Salim Yasin, minister of Electricity Dr Ahmad 'Umar Yusuf, the Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus and the embassy staff.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Lukanov explained that the purpose of his visit is to hold talks with senior Syrian officials in order to strengthen bilateral relations. Lukanov said that the Bulgarian Government and people support the struggle of the Syrian people and their political leadership in their confrontation with imperialism, Zionism and their conspiratorial schemes against the peoples' freedom and independence.

Lukanov also reiterated his country's stand supporting and calling for the establishment of a lasting peace in the area, based on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to establish their independent state on their homeland.

Talks Begin

JN142142 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Official talks between the Syrian Arab side, under Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, and the Bulgarian side, under Deputy Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo candidate member Andrey Karlov Lukanov, began in Damascus this evening.

ALGERIA

EL MOUDJAHID: CARTER OPENS DOOR TO AGGRESSION

LD141431 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 9 Apr 80 p 7

[Tayeb Belghiche article: "Mr Carter's Dangerous Game"]

[Text] By announcing new decisions against Iran and leaving the door open for armed aggression against the young Islamic republic, President James Carter assumed on Monday a heavy responsibility for aggravating the Iranian-American crisis and plunging it into total deadlock.

The Chief Executive's decision was made merely because the 49 detainees at the American Embassy in Tehran are to remain in the custody of the Islamic students instead of becoming the Iranian Government's responsibility. Whether the detainees remain with the students or are in the government's hands has no bearing at all on the fundamental situation. It therefore seems obvious that the President has sought and found a pretext for weakening the Iranian Revolution while trying to improve his own position.

Thus, after freezing Iranian assets deposited in American banks, he has now declared a real economic war on Iran, in particular by using the food weapon.

However, the United States realizes that these measures will be completely ineffective unless they are also applied by its Western allies. This is hardly probable since it must be realized that in that case the entire Islamic world would have no alternative but to side with Iran.

However, without admitting this openly, President Carter is considering direct military intervention in Iran. Did he not state on Monday that if the adopted "sanctions" prove insufficient, some "other steps could become necessary?" His Defense Secretary Harold Brown was a little more explicit--the American Government "has never permanently ruled out the possibility of taking further steps," he stated.

Be that as it may, everything is ready for aggression against the Islamic republic. Aircraft carriers attached to the 6th and 7th Fleets have arrived in the Oman Sea. Egypt and Israel--which are now the American imperialism's two official policemen in the region--are vying with each other in their offers of military bases for the United States.

These preparations for combat have become necessary for the present tenant of the White House. In the present election period, at a time when he is running for office for the second time, Mr Carter had to take some spectacular action to impress his fellow citizens, especially since they have been criticizing him for his inability to resolve the Iranian-American crisis. It remains to be seen, however, whether a return to gunboat diplomacy will be appreciated by the electorate.

Furthermore, the American administration has been trying to weaken and isolate the Iranian Revolution which has become an example for oppressed peoples and has already been spreading to the extent that certain reactionary regimes have been badly shaken and worried. Destroying the revolution would be tantamount to insuring imperialist control over the region for a long time to come.

In addition, the United States needs to show its proteges that it is still powerful and that its apparently repressed aggressiveness can be unleashed. In particular, Mr Carter will have to reassure Begin and As-Sadat on this point during the coming talks in Washington on the continuation of the implementation of "pax Americana" in the Near East.

The Iranian-American crisis is a new example of the United States' determination to persevere in its policy of plundering the Third World's wealth and of the fact that it does not shrink from using any means, including armed aggression and food blackmail, to preserve its domination. However, it has taken a dangerous risk by trying to destroy an authentic people's revolution which has already called in question an entire regional political economic order. Therefore, it is too late for the United States--or any other power--to divert it from its path.

LIBYA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD 1126 Tripoli JANA in English 0915 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Tripoli, April 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--A joint communique was issued yesterday in Tripoli and Kabul, on the visit of Mr. Shah Muhammad Dost, Afghanistan's foreign minister, to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Important talks were held between the Afghan minister and the Libyan Arab Foreign Secretary. Both stressed the solid ties binding their countries. They condemned the U.S.A. and reaction for using Islam to mask their schemes and impose their hegemony over the Islamic world as well as diverting attention from the cause of Palestine, the basic one, a matter which contradicts with real Islam. The two sides considered current developments in the Arab world and reiterated their condemnation of the "Stable David" agreements which are a conspiracy against the Palestine cause.

They voiced their denunciation of the capitulatory measures designed to liquidate this cause. The two sides reprobated the normalization of relations between the defeated Egyptian regime and the racist Zionist entity.

They expressed support for the struggle of the Palestinian people for the restoration of their usurped homeland and the establishment of their own independent state over the whole of their national soil. They asserted their solidarity with the just struggle of the Saharan people, for self-determination and independence.

Mr. Dost commended the important role of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in countering the reactionary imperialist Zionist alliance endeavouring to impose a capitulatory settlement on the Arab nation.

The two sides denounced the attempts, by imperialist countries to exploit the Afghan situation in order to restore their influence and impose their control over Islamic and Arab countries. They asserted their adherence to the principles of the non-alignment movement which is positively contributing to international peace and security.

MAURITANIA

REPORTAGE ON PRC VICE PREMIER'S VISIT

AB111807 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The visiting Chinese vice premier, Mrs Chen Muhua, yesterday offered a farewell dinner at the residence of the Chinese ambassador in Nouakchott. Present at the dinner were many members of the government and the Military Committee of National Salvation. An exchange of toasts took place between the Chinese vice premier and Lt Col (Haiya Ould Ahmed el Faya), member of the Military Committee of National Salvation, chief of staff and leader of the accompanying Mauritanian delegation. In her speech, Mrs Chen Muhua expressed her satisfaction at the friendly and warm welcome accorded her everywhere she visited. She noted that her visit has contributed positively to the development of relations between the two countries.

[Begin Chen recording] Excellency (Lt Col Haiya Ould Ahmed el Faya), excellencies members of the Military Committee of National Salvation, minister and dear friends, my colleagues and I are ending our successful, friendly visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. Since our arrival in your country, the government and the people of Mauritania have accorded us a warm and friendly welcome everywhere we visited. I would like to mention that in spite of his numerous preoccupations, President Haydala was willing to receive us, talk with us and offer a banquet in our honor. We are very much moved by these fraternal feelings towards us.

During our visit we had sincere and friendly discussions with Mauritanian authorities on world problems of common interest and on bilateral relations. We note with great satisfaction that this visit and the discussions we had have contributed much to deepening our mutual understanding and our friendship. We hope that this development will help to further consolidate relations between our two countries. I am convinced that our present visit will contribute positively to the development of the friendly relations between our two peoples.

Before ending my speech, I am happy to inform you that I have extended an invitation from the president and prime minister of China to President Haydala to pay a visit to the People's Republic of China, and President Haydala has accepted this invitation with much pleasure. I am strongly convinced that the visit of President Haydala to China will open a new page in the history of the friendly relations existing between China and Mauritania. [end recording]

On his part, (Lt Col Oulo Ahmed el Faya) thanked the Chinese delegation for China's fruitful contribution to our economic development.

[Begin el Faya recording] Her excellency Mrs Chen Muhua, vice prime minister of the People's Republic of China, dear friends of the Chinese delegation, in the name of my Mauritanian brothers present in this hall and in my own name, I would like to thank Mrs Chen Muhua for this banquet and the friendly atmosphere prevailing this evening. The Mauritanian people are happy to receive you and to show their friendship and gratitude for the Chinese people's contribution to the development of our country. Our friendly discussions have enabled us to examine a number of international problems. We have identical views. China and Mauritania are leading the same struggle for the liberation of the people, the abolition of colonialism, imperialism, apartheid, Zionism and for the establishment of a new economic order. [end recording]

Press Conference

LD130218 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] (Khe Yung), Chinese deputy foreign minister, this morning held a press conference at the Presidential Palace. He reviewed the results of the visit of the Chinese delegation to Mauritania, the spheres of Chinese-Mauritanian cooperation, and the Chinese attitude toward certain local and international problems.

Concerning the results of Chen Muhua's visit, (Khe Yung) said that the negotiations which the visiting Chinese delegation had with Mauritanian leaders were very successful. The two sides exchanged views in depth about bilateral relations and world problems of common concern. He expressed his belief that the visit will contribute toward a more profound friendly cooperation between the two countries. He said that points of view were identical or close on several problems discussed during the visit.

Regarding the Mauritanian attitude toward peace in the Arab Maghreb, the Chinese official, who accompanied Chen Muhua on her visit to Mauritania, said that the PRC supports Mauritania's action in withdrawing from the conflict in that area. He added that the PRC appreciates Mauritanian efforts to reach a peaceful solution which will win the approval of everyone and which will be achieved by means of a dialog.

He added that peace and the preservation of Arab and African unity is what the PRC desires. He said that his country supports the principle of solving the problems of the Third World by peaceful means. He said that there were no vital differences within the Third World. Disputes which may arise from time to time must be solved patiently. He called on developing states to unite their ranks and to strengthen their means of self-defense. He said that the struggle of the Afghans, of the Palestinians and of the Kampucheans should be an example to all oppressed people.

Concerning the Middle East, (Khe Yung) said that imperialism and the big powers have tried to destroy Arab unity to further their own aims. Thus it is the duty of the Arabs to unite ranks in the face of such attempts. He affirmed that the PRC stands by the Arabs in their struggle for recognition of the national rights of the Palestinians and for the recovery of occupied Arab land.

Ends Visit

LD140054 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Excerpts] PRC Vice Premier Chen Muhua left the capital this morning at the end of her friendly visit to our country.

At the VIP lounge of Nouakchott airport Mrs Chen Muhua in a press statement said that the visit which she had concluded today to our country, was successful. While leaving the soil of Mauritania she carries with her the feelings of friendship and deep amity expressed by the Mauritanian people toward the people of China.

Mrs Chen Muhua said that she was satisfied with the results of this visit. She added that she was warmly welcomed by the Mauritanian citizens and members of the national leadership. The PRC vice premier hoped that friendly relations of cooperation will continue and wished continuing progress and prosperity for Mauritania and happiness for its people.

TUNISIA

PRIME MINISTER NOUIRA RETURNS FROM FRANCE

LD111930 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Summary] Prime Minister Hedi Nouira this afternoon returned to Tunis from France where he received medical treatment and had some rest. It is recalled that Prime Minister Nouira went to Nice for rest after his treatment.

On doctors' advice Prime Minister Hedi Nouira will have 3 weeks' rest before resuming his activities. In a bulletin issued by his doctors it was pointed out that the prime minister has returned following an improvement in his health condition.

President Bourguiba this evening visited Prime Minister Hedi Nouira at his residence in Carthage to assure himself of Prime Minister Nouira's improved health. The president was accompanied by a number of ministers and senior officials.

NATIONAL GENDARMERIE DEPARTMENT TO BE FORMED

LD141406 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] On the orders of the president, a new Department of National Gendarmerie is to be established in addition to the existing Department of National Security. The president has appointed Abd al-Hamid as-Skhiri as head of the National Gendarmerie, and Ahmad Binnur as head of the Department of National Security. The appointment will take effect 15 April. Mr Zayn al-Abidin bin Ali will be appointed to another post.

DEFENSE FORCES KILL INFILTRATOR NEAR NE'OT SINAI

TA141929 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] An IDF ambush south of Ne'ot Sinai on the Egyptian border caught an infiltrator penetrating our territory from Egyptian territory at noon today. The IDF soldiers opened fire. The youth was killed. This was reported by our correspondent Dan Semama.

Crossing Point Open

TA150638 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] From today, the border crossing point at Ne'ot Sinai will be open to all Israelis, Egyptians and residents of the administered areas who want to travel by car between Israel and Egypt. However, this would require a visa, an international driving license and special insurance papers. The insurance papers can be obtained at the border crossing point.

RABIN, ARENS COMMENT ON POSSIBLE ISRAELI, U.S. DEFENSE PACT

TA111810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] MK Yitzhaq Rabin is opposed to the idea of establishing a military alliance with the United States. According to him such an alliance will lead to Israel's loss of independence and in return the United States will demand a withdrawal to the 1967 borders and the repartition of Jerusalem.

In contrast, the head of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee MK Moshe Arens believes that Israel should favorably examine a defense pact with the United States. According to him Israel has more to offer the Americans than they could offer us and Washington will therefore be unable to dictate conditions to Israel.

DAYAN RETURNS FROM U.S., COMMENTS ON TALK WITH CARTER

TA141622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Knesset Member Moshe Dayan said he discussed only one issue with President Carter: how to promote the autonomy. I was not asked about the settlements, economic matters or any other subject, Dayan said. He returned to Israel this afternoon following a 3-week trip to the United States on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal. Dayan emphasized that in his talk with Carter, he had not noticed any indications that Israel's status had been affected.

NORMALIZATION TO BE HANDLED BY FOREIGN MINISTRY BEGINNING 22 APR

TA140951 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 14 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] The handling of the normalization affairs will be transferred to the Israeli and Egyptian Foreign Ministries beginning 22 April. Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman will leave for Egypt immediately after Independence Day [21 April] to finalize a host of agreements signed within the framework of normalization between Israel and Egypt that were arranged through the auspices of the defense establishment. During his stay in Egypt, the defense minister will meet with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and with his counterpart, General 'Ali.

When the normalization business is transferred to the Foreign Ministry, Israel's Ambassador to Egypt Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar will handle it.

MA'ARIV COMMENTS ON BEGIN'S WASHINGTON TRIP

TA131122 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] Even before the ink had dried on the signatures by the parties to the Camp David agreements, it was clear that the ambiguous phrasing of the framework agreements covered sharp differences of opinion still existing. The verbal interpretation that accompanied the written text underlined these contradictions from the very first moment; and it was clear that Menahem Begin, on the one hand, and Presidents as-Sadat and Carter on the other, were speaking about two different framework agreements, united only by one vague formulation.

The bones of contention have remained unchanged to this day; they brought the autonomy negotiations to the deadlock from which President Carter is now trying to rescue them. The problems were defined by the sides as far back as September 1978: As-Sadat (and Carter with him) meant changes of rule in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza; the cancellation of the military government; autonomy in the field of legislation as well; the inclusion of East Jerusalem in the autonomy sphere; leaving small Israeli military forces in several places agreed upon in advance in the evacuated territories. Begin spoke about administrative autonomy only; moving the military government physically without cancelling it; Jerusalem, for him, was outside any negotiations; and the autonomy as a whole should, in his opinion, apply to the population and not to territories.

Since there was almost complete agreement between As-Sadat and Carter on all the disputed issues, it was clear from the beginning that in all the tripartite bodies that would discuss the implementation of the autonomy the Israeli representatives would always face a joint front of the United States and Egypt.

Perhaps it was impossible to predict, 1 and 1/2 years ago, As-Sadat's isolation in the Arab world and Carter's isolation in the Western world. The Arab rejectionist front and the EEC have become enormously powerful pressure groups preventing Carter and As-Sadat from showing flexibility toward Israel, even if they had any inclination to do so. Israel's great economic dependency on the United States also makes its contribution toward making the expected meeting between Carter and Begin a difficult, traumatic experience for the prime minister of Israel.

There was a time when the Americans had pretensions of playing the role of mediators and the Israelis were able to ask them to keep absolute neutrality and not identify with one side or the other. Today the situation is different: the Americans are a side, and not necessarily a third one. Openly and without hesitation, they are coordinating their positions with the Egyptians; the entire procedure of the current round of talks in Washington is based upon this.

First President Carter held a series of meetings with As-Sadat, in which there was agreement--according to the reports from Washington and Cairo--not only on positions, but also on tactics. Whether the report published by Cairo papers that there is already a draft of an autonomy agreement which Menahem Begin will be asked to sign is correct or not, it is clear that the continuation of the negotiations, with their various stages, has already been planned. The prime minister of Israel will, this time too, be faced with complete coordination of U.S.-Egyptian views and this time, too, the negotiations will be conducted at dictation speed, with a target date once more approved by Carter and As-Sadat, and with a "working paper" only requiring a signature by the Israeli side.

If this signature is not given, it is clear in advance who will bear the guilt. If it is given, we will reach one of the most critical stages in our desperate struggle against the planting of a Palestinian state between Jordan and the Sea.

It is a cruel dilemma, but it is one made in Israel. It was clear from the beginning that if we agreed to a change in the status of the Americans in the negotiations, they would take sides with the Egyptians against our most vital interests. It was clear from the beginning that the Camp David agreements contained the seeds of the present troubles and the invitation to the pressure now being used.

Jerusalem is encouraging itself with its firm decision not to budge from the text of the Camp David agreements. However, this text covers, to the same extent, what Begin reads into it and what Carter and As-Sadat understood from it. Because its style is vague and its formulations may be read in different ways, it will be difficult to accuse the two presidents of violating what was agreed upon 19 months ago, when they are now giving it the same interpretation they gave it then. They, for their part, can claim that Begin is the one who is deviating from the meaning of the agreement he signed, while they are adhering to the original text.

Jerusalem is assuming that the pressures will not be too severe since President Carter's hands are tied by the fact that the election campaign is at its peak and the latest polls say that while it is true that he no longer has any reason for concern in his competition with his Democratic [Party] rivals, he does have reasons for fear in view of the dizzying rise of Reagan who has become more and more acceptable to the masses of voters. After what happened in the New York state primaries--Jerusalem hopes--Carter will take care not to anger the Jewish voters even further. If he now puts heavy pressure on Begin, especially on a matter as sensitive as that of Jerusalem, he could cause the Jewish masses to overcome their traditional opposition to such a conservative candidate as Reagan and give preference to him rather than to a President who does, it is true, use flowery pro-Israeli language, but whose policy is in striking contradiction to his statements.

It is true that Carter cannot use full pressure on Israel now, but a partial concession by Begin on some of the issues at dispute would also be viewed as a respectable achievement by the two presidents.

It would also make the continuation of the job, the last push to the final concession, easier for them.

It is noticeable from the statements by the presidents that they do not now expect more than a partial concession. As-Sadat is constantly making signals that the target date of 26 May is, it is true, still binding, but if there is appreciable progress in the negotiations it will be possible to speak about an extension. Carter is also being very careful not to let his meeting with Begin take the form of a confrontation.

The presidents have time. They assume--and it is almost certain that they are not mistaken--that the prime minister of Israel will not be able to oppose all the ideas formulated in Washington and that he will not be able to reject out of hand a deal by which he will be able to buy a little time in return for a few compromises.

DEFENSE FORCES MOVE INTO SOUTHERN LEBANON

Firing on UN Soldiers Denied

TA111615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] An IDF spokesman denied that Israeli soldiers shot at UN soldiers in southern Lebanon. A UN spokesman in Beirut claimed that IDF soldiers fired at a UN vehicle transporting five senior commanders in the At-Tiri sector, about 8 km north of the Israeli border. A Western correspondent reported that militia units opened fire at the UN soldiers and the latter returned their fire.

Withdrawal of 'Some' Forces

TA111825 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service 1820 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The IDF spokesman reported this evening that the IDF has begun taking some of its forces out of southern Lebanon. The forces in question are those who have completed carrying out their tasks. This is the spokesman's statement.

Confirmation of Partial Withdrawal

TA112010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The UN spokesman in An-Naqurah has confirmed that IDF forces have begun to leave the regions where they took up positions in southern Lebanon. He told our correspondent Jerry Cheslow that the Israeli forces that had been in the territory under the control of the Irish UNIFIL battalion had already left. The spokesman commented that 120 IDF troops and 13 armored personnel carriers were still in two positions in the Christian enclave.

Forces in Christian Enclave

TA121209 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] The UN spokesman in Beirut reported that IDF's forces left the UN-controlled area in southern Lebanon and are now located within the boundaries of the Christian enclave. This report has not been confirmed by any other source.

Demonstration of Strength Ends

TA130845 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Apr 80 p 1

[Excerpt] On Friday the IDF evacuated some of its forces from the enclave in southern Lebanon and it will apparently evacuate the remaining forces in the field within the next few days, in order to ease the pressure and criticism by various political elements. Thus, in fact, the demonstration of force after the Misgav 'Am incident will come to an end.

The decision to evacuate the force was made on Friday morning, after it was made clear that a UN Security Council meeting and a condemnation of Israel were to be expected, as well as a U.S. appeal to Israel.

It is reported that, together with this, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim also sent a letter to Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The text of the letter has not been made public (last night Waldheim informed the Security Council that "IDF forces have begun to withdraw from southern Lebanon").

At noon on Friday the coordinator of UN forces in the Middle East, General (Kayrah), came for a meeting with Chief of Staff Lt Gen Rafa'el Eytan. One of the main topics of the discussion was the situation in southern Lebanon.

The chief of staff told the general that Israel had decided to pull out some of its forces from the enclave. He also explained that the forces' entry had been intended to carry out a mission with regard to terrorist activity and when this mission ended, the rest of the force would also leave.

The force was small to begin with and has now been further decreased. From the military viewpoint, the action had no benefit nor did the demonstration of force help in coping with the terrorists, apart from having a psychological affect.

Security elements are saying that this first move was superfluous from the beginning and did not contribute anything to Israel, which is now again being forced to surrender to political pressure in its fight against the terrorists.

IDF Departure From Lebanon

TA131939 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The IDF forces have completed their mission in southern Lebanon. This evening, the last soldiers left the Christian enclave.

Our correspondent Dan Semama reports that the IDF force was much smaller than published by foreign sources and deployed in seven locations inside the Christian enclave: Four positions were taken up by the force west of the settlements of Misgav 'Am and Manara, and three in the vicinity of the town of Bint Jubayl.

The IDF force patrolled on armored personnel carriers and carried out observations.

IRISH UNIFIL TROOPS FIRE ON MARCHERS, YOUTH KILLED

TA121718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] In a shooting incident between the Irish UNIFIL unit in southern Lebanon and militiamen, a 16-year old youth was killed, and two inhabitants of At-Tiri village were wounded. Our correspondent Meron Tzur reports that troops from the Irish battalion opened fire on a march by inhabitants of the village who wanted to demonstrate support for Major Haddad's militia forces. The march took place around noon. When the marchers reached the gate of the village where one of the Irish roadblocks is located, the troops threw smoke grenades at the marchers and opened fire with light weapons. The Irish troops also fired an RPG at a Christian militia armored personnel carrier that was passing by.

Christian Reaction

TA131225 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] This afternoon the commander of the militia in southern Lebanon, Major Haddad, will demand that UNIFIL commander Erskine effect the immediate withdrawal of the Irish battalion camped opposite the Christian enclaves and to replace it with a different battalion. Major Haddad said this to our correspondent Meron Tzur in the village of Bint Jubayl.

The militia and UNIFIL forces exchanged prisoners this morning. Four Irish soldiers captured during the firing incident were returned to the Irish battalion at a roadblock near the At-Tiri village where the bloody incident took place yesterday. In return, the Irish returned two militia soldiers.

A mass funeral was held in Bint Jubayl today for the 16-year old youth killed yesterday.

Tense quiet prevails today between the Christian militias and the UNIFIL soldiers this morning.

Major Haddad says he will not allow the UNIFIL soldiers to cross through the enclaves before a discussion is held and the UN force guarantees that all measures will be taken in the region to maintain calm.

IDF Mediation

TA130934 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[By Ya'aqov Erez and Menanem Rahat]

[Excerpts] Senior IDF elements held contacts during the night with Maj Sa'd Haddad's command post and that of the United Nations in An-Naqurah in order to bring about a cease-fire and eliminate the tension between the militias in southern Lebanon and the UNIFIL forces.

The intensive contacts lasted for many hours, after there had been exchanges of fire in the central sector yesterday, in which four people were killed [as published] and troops and civilians were wounded.

Following the events, last night Major Haddad decided to step up his siege of all UNIFIL units in the areas under his control. He also informed the UN headquarters that he would not let the injuries to inhabitants of the village by UNIFIL personnel pass in silence.

WEIZMAN, HA'AYAN COMMENT ON ISRAEL'S ARMS SALES

TA140721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Defense Ministry Director General Mr Yosef Ha'ayan, said Israel no longer sells arms and reserve parts to South Africa. He answered a question posed to him in the 60-Minutes program of the U.S. CBS network.

Defense Minister Weizman said he does not understand why the United States, using the excuse of human rights, is opposed to Israel's shipment of arms to South Africa. You, he said, are selling arms to Saudi Arabia where human rights are violated daily. Minister Weizman also said he does not regret Israel's arms sale to Nicaragua.

GUSH EMUNIM'S LEADERSHIP UNDERGOES CHANGE

TA130553 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] An upheaval has occurred in the Gush Emunim leadership lately; control has shifted from the hands of Rabbi Levinger, Yehuda Hazani and the members of the Merkaz Harav Yeshiva to the hands of the representatives of the settlements in the territories and the leaders of the organization of the Judaea, Samaria and Gaza regional councils. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh says many of the Gush Emunim veterans and Merkaz Harav Yeshiva people are reserved about the prolonged hunger strike staged by the leaders of the regional councils. According to them the strike conveys to the public an atmosphere of deadlock and is not compatible with the spirit of Judaism. Our correspondent has learned that veteran members of the Gush Emunim Secretariat have decided to take leave and have stopped their activity in the movement.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBAN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

FL121746 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Ethiopian Chief of State Mengistu Haile Mariam has held talks in Addis Ababa with Oscar Oramas, chief of the Cuban delegation that is participating in the sixth ministerial meeting of the UN Economic Commission for Africa.

The chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers held talks with Oramas, director for sub-Saharan Africa in the Cuban Foreign Ministry, during a reception hosted by the Ethiopian Government in honor of the participants in the meeting of the UN Economic Commission for Africa. Cuban ambassador to Ethiopia, Buenaventura Reyes, and Cuban Foreign Ministry official Julio Garcia participated in the talks.

GROUP URGES OPPOSITION TO U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP

LD121846 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 12 Apr 80 EA

[Text] The Ethiopian peace and solidarity committee has called on all nationalistic, peace and solidarity committees, mass and international organizations and democratic- and peace-loving peoples of the world to join hands and firmly oppose the massive military buildup of the USA and to struggle for the total liquidation of the aggressive American military bases [word indistinct].

The committee said: The U.S.-spearheaded imperialist offensive has been intensified lately, as is manifested by the maintenance of America's largest fleet in the Indian Ocean, its reinforcement and expansion of the Diego Garcia base and the establishment of new military bases in Somalia, Oman, Egypt and other countries.

The statement noted that all these intensified military activities are part of the American global and regional aggressive strategy of upsetting the world's strategic balance, to (?intensify) the arms race, to aggravate international tension and to revive the cold war spirit, thereby bringing the world to the brink of another war.

The statement noted that aggressive arms buildup (?by) the Pentagon is designed to be used as a means for the imperialist exploitation and domination of the region's resources and to destabilize progressive and democratic governments and to arrest the tide of revolutionary movements.

The statement by the Ethiopian peace and solidarity committee was issued in observance of the New Delhi [word indistinct] week of action observed from 5th to 10th April. The week of action was organized jointly by the World Peace Council and the all-Indian peace and solidarity organization and attended by over 200 delegates.

'ARTIFICIAL SHORTAGE' OF IMPORTED PARTS NOTED

LD121854 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 12 Apr 80 EA

[Excerpt] Representatives of government and private organizations importing spare parts yesterday held discussions with officials from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and other interested government agencies on the effective distribution of spare parts in the country.

The permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Comrade Yosef Wolde Mikael, told the meeting, held in the Assembly Hall of the Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce, that there was an uninterrupted supply of spare parts into the country and described reports of shortages as far from the truth. Comrade Yosef accused some organizations importing spare parts of creating an artificial shortage by building up supplies. This benefitted some garage owners and greedy merchants but was to the detriment of the general public. He noted that the national bank treated spare parts importers on a priority basis and had always given them the necessary foreign exchange allocation.

ADDIS ABABA REPORTS FIVE 'BANDITS' KILLED IN WEST

LD111640 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 11 Apr 80 EA

[Text] A notorious counterrevolutionary who was engaged in murder and brigandage for the last 6 years was this week killed with his four accomplices in Bichena Province, Gojam region.

Wubalem Tegenu, a remnant of the self-styled Ethiopian Democratic Union, fled to the bush when the Ethiopian revolution erupted in 1974 and was since then engaged in counter-revolutionary activities along with his two brothers and two sons, who were also crushed.

The bandits killed two chairmen of peasant associations two members of a revolutionary defense squad and a number of other innocent peasants in Bichena Province. The bandits had also plundered the property of the rural community and damaged three schools.

PAPER THREATENS SOMALIA WITH 'ANOTHER LESSON'

LD121510 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 12 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Today's Amharic daily ADDIS ZEMEN writes about the recent victory of the revolutionary army on the eastern and southern fronts against the expansionist Mogadishu regime. The paper states that this time the reactionary Somali ruler will be made to learn from his mistakes. It continues to elaborate on the revolutionary army which has scored decisive results over the enemy and has now dealt a crushing and humiliating defeat against the invading reactionary Somali forces.

The army has also seized a huge arsenal of the weapons of destruction, with which the regular Somali Army was equipped, points out ADDIS ZEMEN. It goes on to explain that the blatant lies of Siad Barre, who has been touring reactionary Arab countries stating that Ethiopia was going to invade Somalia, have now been disproved by the actions of the revolutionary army, who obliterated the Somali invasion force, which had penetrated within Ethiopian territory.

The paper then states that unless the reactionary Barre gives up his expansionist policy, (?our) revolutionary army will once again teach him another lesson.

The Amharic daily concludes by pointing out the aim of the Ethiopian broad masses is to stand for peace without any wish to violate any other country's sovereignty, but they will do all in their power to enforce the territorial integrity of the motherland and to build a sound national economy.

KENYA

PRESIDENT MOI DISMISSES DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

LD111254 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Apr 80 EA

[Excerpt] His excellency the president, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, has sacked the former Muranga District commissioner, Mr Hudson Misiko, and transferred the officer commanding the Muranga police division and his deputy. The president warned that government officers must follow the laws of the land and accord due respect to ministers, assistant ministers and members of Parliament.

President Moi was addressing a fundraising meeting in aid of (Egikiro) secondary school in Makyuy division of Muranga District today. Recalling an incident in which a fundraising meeting to be conducted by the minister for higher education, Mr Joseph Kamotho, was stopped by the Muranga District commissioner last Saturday, the president said that peaceful wananchi were harassed by riot police and a government minister was also harassed. He said that the work of district commissioners is to unify Wananchi and not to divide them.

The president said that district commissioners and head of departments should not remain in offices while government ministers and assistant ministers were visiting their areas. President Moi said that he has been preaching peace, love and unity and will take drastic action against anyone frustrating his efforts to unify the nation. He said that Muranga people were nyayo followers and called on them to maintain the same spirit in order to achieve more progress.

The president called on leaders to conduct themselves responsibly, adding that the time for old time politics was long gone. He said that leaders should seek to unify the people, noting that unity is the key to rapid development and progress.

On strikes in schools, President Moi said that students should follow the right channels of complaints instead of resorting to violence. He said students should take their studies seriously as this will enable them to become self-reliant in future. The president called on adults to show good examples to their children.

Turning to agriculture, the president called on agricultural officials to advise wananchi on the right crops to grow in their respective areas. He said that now that the rains have come, wananchi should plant trees, and further urged forestry officials to ensure that there were enough seedlings available to farmers.

President Moi further directed all provincial commissioners, district commissioners and police heads in provinces and districts to make a thorough check of the accounts of cooperative societies to ensure that public funds were not mismanaged. He also urged them to be on the lookout for bogus land dealers who cheated wananchi that they have land to sell.

PRESIDENTS NYERERE, BINAISA PARTICIPATE IN SUMMIT

LD141126 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Thousands of jubilant Kenyans gave a tumultuous welcome to President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Godfrey Binaisa of Uganda, who arrived at the Moi International Airport, Mombasa, this morning to attend a summit meeting to be chaired by President Moi.

President Nyerere, who arrived shortly after 10 am, was met by President Moi who was accompanied by the vice president, Mr Mwai Kibaki; ministers; assistant ministers; members of Parliament and senior government officials. Shortly after his arrival, President Nyerere, accompanied by his host, President Moi, inspected a guard of honor mounted by the Kenya Navy. The two presidents were later entertained by jubilant traditional dancers from the coast province.

A similar welcome was accorded to President Binaisa of Uganda, who arrived exactly 1 hour after President Nyerere.

The summit will also be attended by President Numayri of Sudan, who arrived in Mombasa yesterday.

The four leaders are expected to discuss matters relating to improving relations among their countries. They will also discuss matters related to African affairs and international issues.

Meeting Ends

LD141910 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Apr 80 EA

[Excerpt] The four East African leaders have (?ended) their 1-day summit meeting in Mombasa with a commitment to permit cooperation between their countries for the benefit of their people. The four presidents, Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Godfrey Binaisa of Uganda and Ja'far Numayri of Sudan, had a closed session this evening and a joint communique is expected to be issued shortly. However, sources close to the summit say the four leaders concentrated on issues connected with security in the area, collaboration on land, railway and air transport, transit of trade in each other's country, border relations (?including) smuggling from each other's country and (?general) [words indistinct] for the promotion of bilateral and international relations.

The four presidents are due to leave for home tomorrow and (?they have promised) to meet again in Kampala shortly in a bid to promote more mutual understanding.

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE MESSAGE MARKS ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY

LD122059 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] The secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, today sent a message of congratulations to the officers and men of the Somali Armed Forces and their families on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the formation of the armed forces. Challe Siad wished them long life, happiness and prosperity.

Challe Siad said that the 20th anniversary of the armed forces was coming at a difficult time for the world in general and the Horn of Africa in particular, a time when members of the forces were required to show through their action patriotism, a revolutionary spirit, military efficiency, political maturity, spiritual and physical unity, ability to withstand continuous hardships and a readiness to sacrifice their precious lives for the defense of their country.

There is no doubt that the Somali Armed Forces have the qualitative and quantitative strength to play their proper role in the defense of the nation. They have acquired experience while fighting the colonialists and other enemies of the country, who thought they could get away with attacking our Somali land, said the president.

Challe Mohamed Siad Barre noted that the Somali Armed Forces had lived up to their pledge to defend the country at all times from internal and external enemies and the Somali people would not forget the army's role in defending the country's sovereignty, integrity, unity and economic development. Challe Siad said that the army's diligence had enabled Somali workers to carry out their work without fear and to play their true socialist role in building a united society based on justice, equality and development, without hindrance by reactionary elements at home or other enemies outside our borders.

The president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Challe Siad, said: I am delighted to be able to pledge to the Somali people that the country has a strong army, whose rank and file are ever ready to defend this country and uphold the principles of the October revolution. This has restored to the Somali people their lost respect at international forums.

President Mohamed Siad Barre ended his message by saying that a nation without a good defense cannot protect its integrity and sovereignty.

FOREIGN MINISTER JAMA BARRE LEAVES FOR LAGOS

LD141536 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 14 Apr 80 EA

[Summary] Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre left Mogadishu for Lagos today to attend the OAU foreign ministers conference opening there on 25 April to discuss economic development in Africa.

WSLF CHIEF SPEAKS OF INTENSIFIED RAIDS BY ETHIOPIANS

LD111552 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 11 Apr 80 EA

[Text] The WSLF is waging a bitter struggle against those who are trying to grab their land; namely, the Abyssinian colonialists and their stooges, WSLF Secretary General Dr Abdullahi Hasan Mahmud Dubed has told our reporters.

Dr Abdullahi Hasan Dubed said that the enemy had recently intensifed its raids, especially in and around Harar and Dagahabur, Segag, Dagmeda, Aureh and Warder, but the enemy suffered heavy casualties when the attacks were repulsed by the gallant WSLF fighters.

Failing to press home their attacks, the Abyssinians and their stooges resorted to air raids by Soviet aircraft, flown by Cubans. The secretary general said, however, that such attacks will not bring victory to an already tottering regime.

Asked to comment on Abyssinian reports denying that refugees had been escaping to the Somalia Democratic Republic, Abdullahi Hasan Dubed described the reports as cheap propaganda by the shameless Abyssinian colonialist regime.

The secretary general added that reporters from all over the world were pouring into the camps to see for themselves what a burden these refugees were for Somalia and the problems stemming from their displacement.

Dr Abdullahi Hasan Mahmud ended by advising the WSLF freedom fighters in the battlefield to intensify their struggle.

Ogaden Battles

LD121500 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 12 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Forces of the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] fought fierce battles with the Addis Ababa regime forces at (Biyo Werabo), (Mida Galole), (Dulo) and (Madi Bale), in (Fedis) Province of Hararghe region on 5 April.

In the battles, which threw the Abyssinian regime forces into confusion and disarray, the WSLF killed 1,578 Abyssinian soldiers and captured 25 [word indistinct], 30 Bren guns and 16 bazookas.

A spokesman for the WSLF executive committee said this morning that there were fierce battles recently between WSLF and Abyssinian forces in the areas of Fiambiro, Jijiga and Dagahbur, during which the Addis Ababa regime forces suffered serious setbacks, including the capture of 32 Abyssinian soldiers.

The spokesman added that the battles are still raging.

Present on the side of socialist Ethiopia were: Comrade Lt Col Fiseha Desta, assistant secretary general of the PMAC and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Dr Col Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister; Comrade Yusuf Ahmed, minister of transport and communications; Comrade Wole Chekol, minister of foreign trade; Comrade Colonel Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, minister of public and national security; and Comrade Wesen Beshah, acting head of the Foreign Ministry's Africa and Middle East Department.

Noting with satisfaction the closeness of the relations between the YAR and socialist Ethiopia and the fact that these relations are based on the long-standing cultural, historical and economic bonds between the two peoples, the two sides affirmed their resolve to consolidate the existing economic, cultural and diplomatic relations, based on these strong foundations.

Comrade Lt Col Fiseha Desta briefed the YAR side on the progress of the Ethiopian revolution, which erupted in 1974, the victories won by the Ethiopian broad masses in the struggles they are waging in various fields and the stage at which the revolution has now arrived. He expressed the admiration of the people and government of socialist Ethiopia for the victories won by the YAR people in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and their enemies. The Ethiopian side also expressed full support for the recent agreement reached between the leaders of the two Yemens on unification, which made public their strong intention to unify the peoples of the two Yemens.

For his part His Excellency Dr Hasan Muhammad Makki expressed deep satisfaction at the opportunity of he had visiting socialist Ethiopia and observing at close quarters the many victories won by the Ethiopian revolution. His Excellency Dr Hasan Muhammad Makki reaffirmed the support of the YAR people and government for the Ethiopian broad masses in their heroic struggle to safeguard and protect their revolution, territorial integrity and unity.

The two sides reaffirmed their resolve to work genuinely to develop understanding and good-neighborliness, as well as to strengthen the brotherly relations between their two countries so that the two governments could cooperate constructively in the interests of their peoples and countries. In this respect and in line with the UN Charter and the principles of the nonalined movement, both sides agreed strictly to observe territorial integrity and national sovereignty of countries, national unity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The two sides agreed to isolate the Red Sea region fron international conflicts and to safeguard the peace and security of the littoral states. They expressed grave concern over the increasing military buildup in the Indian Ocean, as well as over the danger this military buildup poses to the peace and security of the countries in the region. In this regard, they called for respect of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace by all countries.

The two sides shared the view that international detente is a policy guideline in interstate relations and a means to strengthen world peace.

The two sides reafirmed their support for the principles of nonalinement and called for the consolidation of unity among nonalined member states to enable the latter to persevere in making fruitful contributions toward international peace and security.

CAMEROON

SUPREME COURT CONFIRMS AHIDJO'S ELECTION

AB111957 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 11 Apr 80 AB

[Text] Cameroonians are now awaiting the swearing in of Ahmadou Ahidjo for his 5-year term as president of the United Republic of Cameroon following the proclamation of the results of the 5 April presidential elections. The results, which were proclaimed earlier today by the Supreme Court, show that the [word indistinct] candidate scored more than 90 percent of the popular votes.

CHAD

NDJAMENA FIGHTING SPREADS TO PREVIOUSLY SPARED DISTRICTS

AB140956 Paris AFP in English 0924 GMT 14 Apr 80 AB

[By Patrick van Roekeghem and Marc Pondaven]

[Text] Ndjamena, April 14 (AFP)--The two main opposing forces in the struggle for the capital of Chad battled on through a weekend of suffocating heat and a persistent dry season fog here with little sign still of any change.

Cannon and mortar fire exchanges between the Armed Forces of the North (FAN) of Hissein Habre and the People's Armed Forces (FAP) of Goukouni Oueddei continued throughout yesterday, their 23rd day of fighting for control of Ndjamena.

At the same time, the fighting between the forces of Mr Habre, defence minister in the Chad transitional government, and those of Mr Goukouni, the president, is increasingly spilling over into hitherto spared quarters.

Yesterday, a mortar landed inside the French military base on the northern fighting front, landing on waste ground some 200 meters (600 feet) from a sentry post. Two landed close to the base Saturday. France has 1,100 troops stationed inside the base in this African former French colony, but according to observers, the shots were poor aims by one or the other side and not deliberately aimed at the base.

The area of the Farcha road on the rear flank of the FAP-held zone, which until recently enjoyed a relative calm, was also being increasingly exposed to heavy artillery fire, the observers said. The few remaining French civilians here have retired to this area.

These seem, however, to be the sole developments on the northern front.

Fighting was continuing south of Ndjamena between Mr Habre's forces and southern leader Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue's Chadian Armed Forces (FAT), but Mr Goukouni's forces yesterday again refused journalists through their positions to investigate. Most recent reports said that Colonel Kamougue's forces still had not succeeded in advancing by the FAN-held Chagoua Bridge over the Chari River.

Meanwhile, the fifth attempt at calling a cease-fire between Habre and Goukouni forces seemed to be on the point of definite failure.

The Liberian representative on the proposed cease-fire control commission, General Johnson, was left here following the coup d'etat in Liberia, and the envisaged members from Cameroon and Nigeria had still not arrived.

Three members of the French Medicins sans Frontiere international medical aid organisation also left here yesterday for Paris after 10 days of work in the central hospital, situated in a FAN-held zone. They had been accused by some Chadians of being spies for Mr Habre. One of the three was shot on Friday while bathing in the Chari River, and the International Red Cross had decided their safety could no longer be guaranteed.

CONGO

PRESIDENT SASSOU-NGUESSO ADDRESSES CENTRAL COMMITTEE

AB141135 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Address by Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso to the ordinary session of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party in Brazzaville on 13 April--recorded]

[Text] This session of the Central Committee opens 2 weeks after the first anniversary of the third extraordinary congress of the Congolese Labor Party. If we cast a quick glance at the recent past, we will note without any false modesty that we have made remarkable progress: The setting up of our democratic institutions has been practically completed, the party is again functioning democratically, all hearts and spirits have fundamentally recovered their peace and tranquility and (?fear) has been banished. The struggle against the crisis started in circumstances that were very unfavorable for our country, but we are trying to circumvent the obstacles set up on our path as far as we can. The preparation of the supplementary program is a testimony to our determination to gradually solve the problems facing our people [words indistinct].

This first quarter of the year 1980 enabled us to secure for the first time the means needed to realize our program, but we did not wait to secure all the necessary means to begin work. The Political Bureau's report will indicate to you how far the program has been implemented. Many of you followed the deliberations of the conference of state enterprises, the second stage of which is now going on. The facts emerging from this conference will be communicated to all of you while the proposed solutions will be sent to us within 3 months. Each of us will then be in a position to appreciate the output of our cadres as well as the efficacy of our political organizations.

A breeze is blowing over our country--the breeze of administrative decentralization. This concept has appeared like a new element to many of our fellow countrymen. I must say that the decentralization is the consequence of the establishment of the popular authorities in conformity with the directives of the third extraordinary congress of the Congolese Labor Party. The central committee will later determine the scope of the administrative decentralization before drawing the final conclusions. Thus, we will have completed the setting up of the machinery desired by the third congress [words indistinct].

The international situation is characterized by an economic crisis made worse by political crisis. The international negotiations conducted within the various organizations in order to find a solution to the economic crisis have generally failed.

Whether these negotiations are conducted within the general framework of the North-South conference or within the more specialized frameworks of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development or the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs for example, we have been experiencing the increasing intransigence and selfishness of the rich countries, which feel that their privileges are being threatened. In order to hide their responsibility for the present crisis, the rich countries have said that the rising cost of raw materials, particularly oil, constitutes the main cause of the crisis. As far as we are concerned, we believe that the present crisis is nothing more than a crisis of structures, and that the raw materials producing countries, which have always been affected by the consequences of unilateral and abusive increases in the prices of manufactured goods, cannot in any way be held responsible for the crisis. Similarly, the same industrialized countries have for some years now, been instigating numerous political tensions in the world--so much so that political tensions are being experienced more and more in addition to the economic crisis. These political tensions, which are more dramatic, have placed the world on the brink of a general war.

Peaceful coexistence is being seriously threatened at this end of century. In the face of this political crisis, our attitude is characterized, as always, by the spirit of solidarity uniting us to the other countries of the Third World. It is because of this solidarity and our African policy based on good neighborliness and brotherhood that we have not remained insensitive to the drama of the brotherly Chadian people, who are now experiencing a civil war. We have spared no effort to be useful to our Chadian brothers and to help them find a solution to this drama. Unfortunately, for reasons absolutely independent of our will, we found it impossible to fully accomplish the mission entrusted to us by the Organization of African Unity. However, the Chadian situation remains a matter of concern to us, and Chad can be sure that the People's Republic of the Congo is fully prepared to help it restore peace and political stability.

Congo is constantly fighting for peace, detente and disarmament so that the Third World countries may find a favorable international atmosphere for their construction and development. Our party advocates a policy of detente and peace which demands that we should strengthen our ties with the socialist countries and cooperate with all countries which wish to cooperate with us on the basis of mutual advantage. In pursuance of this policy, we have had fruitful exchanges with a number of partners. This should be placed on the credit side of our diplomatic action, which has won esteem and respect for our country within both the Organization of African Unity and the specialized institutions of the United Nations. Despite the world crisis, our country must continue to work for peace, detente, progress and stability in conformity with our party's main principles of foreign relations and international cooperation.

LABOR PARTY SIGNS COOPERATION PACT WITH ALGERIA'S FLN

AB141218 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] The Congolese Labor Party and the Algerian National Liberation Front today confirmed their desire to strengthen their relations during a meeting held in (?Brazzaville). A delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front led by Comrade Ahmed (Boudada), member of the Central Committee and political commissioner of the city of Oran, is now in Brazzaville. During his stay, Comrade (Boudada) was received by the chairman of the Central Committee, Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso. A protocol agreement governing cooperation between our two parties was signed Friday by the Algerian delegation and a Congolese delegation at our party's organization headquarters.

GABON

PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR TALKS IN MOROCCO

AB140729 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpts] This morning, the prime minister left Libreville for an official visit to Morocco at the invitation of his Moroccan counterpart. During the weekend, the prime minister had gone to Franceville to meet the president and confer with him on the contents of the talks he will hold during the Moroccan visit. Mr Leon Mebiame is accompanied by a very large delegation.

Relations between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Gabonese Republic are very good. The importance of these relations is highlighted by those between His Majesty King Hassan II and President El Hadj Omar Bongo, two brothers linked by a very strong friendship. Therefore, Rabat and Libreville have always worked in understanding, which has led to a very active cooperation in all spheres--political, cultural, industrial, commercial, agricultural and many other fields.

With Mr Leon Mebiame's visit to Morocco, it is certain that the mutual cooperation between our two countries will be extended and strengthened. The foreign minister, Mr Martin Bongo, has already preceded the prime minister to the Moroccan capital to pave the way for discussions to be held by Mr Mebiame, who is to attend the sessions of the Gabonese-Moroccan high joint commission.

ZAIRE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNABLE TO FORM QUORUM

LD111310 Bunia Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 11 Apr 80 EA

[Text] The parliamentary business of the April session at the National Palace is not yet under way, the number of peoples commissioners present in the capital being insufficient to make up the quorum required by [words indistinct] of Article 37 of the interior regulation of the Legislative Council governing the holding of such sessions. As soon as the registration of arriving peoples commissioners makes a quorum possible, the conference of commission chairmen, whose job it is to draw up a timetable [words indistinct] for each session and submit it for approval to a plenary session of the peoples commissioners, will be called. [Words indistinct] the required quorum is two-thirds of the 272 members of the present Legislative Council.

Council President Election

AB121530 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1330 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 11 Apr (AZAP)--Citizen Nzondomyo Adokpe Lingo was elected speaker of the Legislative Council during the council's plenary session held this morning at the National Palace. Citizen Nzondomyo, who was formerly deputy speaker of the Legislative Council, was proposed for the post by the president of the republic, Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, in accordance with Article 77 of the electoral law which stipulates that the candidate for the post of speaker of the Legislative Council is proposed by the president of the republic for election by the people's commissioners.

Moreover, in proposing Citizen Nzondomyo for the post of speaker, President Mobutu took into account the experience acquired by him in the Legislative Council and hoped that his election will insure continuity and stability for the complete success of the work of the Parliament.

GUINEA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CAPE VERDE, PRESIDENTS VISIT

AB141050 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0915 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Joint communique issued on Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira's 10-12 April visit to Guinea--read by announcer]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Comrade Aristides Maria Pereira, secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, PAIGC, and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, accompanied by a large delegation of the party and state, paid a state and friendship visit to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea from 10 to 12 April.

During his stay in the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Comrade President Aristides Maria Pereira held fruitful and cordial talks with his brother and friend, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure. Participants in the talks were:

For the Cape Verdian side: Comrades Silvino da Luz, first combatant and minister of defense and national security; Dr Ireneu Gomes, minister of health and social affairs; [name indistinct], general director of the navy and ports; [name indistinct], general director or tourism; [name indistinct], head of the Africa-Asia Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; [other names indistinct].

For the Guinean side: Comrade Dr Lansana Beavogui, member of the National Political Bureau and prime minister; (Kamouka Camara), member of the National Political Bureau and chairman of the People's Assembly; El Hadj Saifoulaye Diallo, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of public health; Moussa Diakite, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of housing, state lands and urban industry; Mamdy Keita, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of higher education and scientific research; Dram Lansane Diane, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of people's army; Dr Abdoulaye Toure, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of external affairs and cooperation; Sekou Sherif, member of the National Political Bureau, and minister of interior and security; Mouctar Diallo, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of transport; Jeanne-Martin Cisse, member of the National Political Bureau and minister of social affairs; Senainon Behanzin, secretary to the National Political Bureau and information minister; (Fode Breite), secretary general to the Ministry of External Affairs and Cooperation; (Mohamed Sakho), Guinean ambassador to Cape Verde; and (Daouda Beote), head of the state protocol and ambassador.

During the talks, which were marked by an atmosphere of militant comradeship, the two parties held thorough discussions and reviewed the situation in their respective countries, as well as the African and international situation.

On their bilateral relations, the two heads of state examined all aspects of the cooperation linking their two countries and expressed their desire to spare no efforts in order to strengthen and extend it. To that end, the two heads of state have decided to initiate permanent exchanges in the political, economic, cultural and technical fields and to conclude all necessary agreements liable to promote such cooperation.

During their brotherly talks, the two heads of state emphasized the necessity of developing stronger cooperation between the people's organizations of women, youth and workers of the two countries since the PAIGC and the PDG are fraternal parties, in order to meet the aspirations of the peoples they represent.

Concerning African policy, the two heads of state reviewed the situation prevailing on the continent. They expressed satisfaction over the rousing victory of the Patriotic Front at the recent elections in Zimbabwe. They consider that victory an important stage in the process of the final liquidation of foreign domination, colonialism, racism and apartheid.

Both heads of state strongly appealed to all peoples and governments desirous of peace, freedom and justice and to international organizations to give their effective support for the strengthening of the recently-won independence in Zimbabwe. They give their unwavering support and their unconditional assistance to the just struggle of the Namibian people, led by their legitimate representative, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] against the domination of the racist regime of South Africa. They reaffirmed their loyalty to the principles of self-determination and independence of the people, and they expressed their support for the national liberation movements in Africa and the world.

Regarding Chad, the two presidents expressed their deep concern over the progressive worsening of the situation in that country, and they call on the conflicting parties to establish a true ceasefire and come to a political settlement of the current crisis in order to bring about peace, without which it will be impossible to engage in the process of the country's reconstruction.

On economic problems, both statesmen reaffirmed their faith in ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], which is an efficient tool for the economic integration of Africa. They committed themselves to give all their support to actions promoting economic emancipation and human progress in the west African subregion.

They expressed their satisfaction over the upcoming meeting in Lagos, on 28 and 29 April 1980, of the extraordinary summit of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, due to analyze the economic situation of the continent. The two statesmen expressed the hope that Africa will come out of that conference more conscious of her economic, social and cultural realities in order to search for more efficient solutions to meet the current international technical situation. In addition, they believe that the upcoming summit conference of the Niger River Commission in Conakry will be a major contribution to inter-African economic cooperation.

On the Middle East, both statesmen reaffirmed that peace will only be achieved after the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and after the recognition of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine, who should be allowed to build their own state in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, and the Organization of African Unity. They also reiterated their unconditional support for the PLO, the sole representative of the people of Palestine.

Concerning the situation in [name indistinct], victim of a foreign occupation, the two statesmen expressed their total solidarity with the heroic struggle of the [name indistinct] people led by [words indistinct].

Following a thorough review of the international situation, the two presidents expressed their faith in the principles of nonalignment, which is an anticolonialist, antineocolonialist policy opposed to all foreign interference from any country in the domestic affairs of another sovereign state.

The two statesmen committed themselves to do all in their power to work for the advent of peaceful relations between peoples, nations and states of the world.

During his stay in the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Comrade President Aristides Maria Pereira and the members of his delegation were given a fraternal and warm welcome by the militants of the three federations of Conakry and that of (Kati).

Comrade President Aristides Maria Pereira, in the name of his delegation, again expressed his profound gratitude for the historic contribution of the people of Guinea, and in particular that of its enlightened leader, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, to the liberation struggle of the peoples of Africa and in particular that waged by the people of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.

Comrade President Aristides Maria Pereira also expressed his sincere thanks, and those of his delegation, for the profound moving and warm welcome given them in the federations they visited during their stay in Guinea.

Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, for his part, thanked his host for this state and friendship visit he has paid to the people of Guinea, which constitutes a major contribution to the strengthening of historic ties between the Republic of Cape Verde and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

Conakry, 12 April 1980.

Signed: Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea; Aristides Maria Pereira, secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde.

NONINTERFERENCE IN LIBERIAN AFFAIRS PLEDGED

AB130730 Paris AFP in English 0653 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] Conakry, 13 Apr (AFP)--The Guinea Government, which last year sent troops to Liberia at President Tolbert's request to help restore order after serious rioting in April, said it was not interfering in internal Liberian affairs, which were a matter for the country's independent, free and sovereign people. Expressing regret for the killing of Mr Tolbert, our brother and friend, the ruling party's Central Committee said Guinea hoped decisions would be taken in Liberia which strengthened its political stability. President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, another neighbour of Liberia, was reported to have cancelled a trip to West Germany, due to start tomorrow, because of the coup.

'Intervention' Report

AB151040 Paris AFP in English 1019 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Dakar, 15 Apr (AFP)--Guinea intends to intervene to save the lives of President William Tolbert's family, head of state Ahmed Sekou Toure told a conference in Conakry, according to Conakry Radio, monitored here today.

The conference delegates observed a minute's silence in memory of President Tolbert, the regretted great friend of the country who was killed in last weekend's coup in Liberia, the radio said. It gave no details of the way Guinea intended to intervene but recalled the Guinea Democratic Party's statement that Guinea would not meddle in Liberia's internal affairs.

LIBERIA

REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENTS FOLLOWING COUP

Previous Ministers, New Posts

AB141226 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] According to the Liberian News Agency, the head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, Master Sgt Samuel K Doe, has said that all cabinet ministers under the administration of the late William Richard Tolbert who have not been associated with any form of rampant and uncontrollable corruption will be considered for participation in the new government. At a press conference on Saturday at the executive mansion, Master Sgt Samuel K Doe said that former ministers already reappointed for their post were those for whom there has been not sufficient evidence found to take them to trial.

Citizen Demonstration

AB141238 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] According to news reports, thousands of citizens, including market women and schooldhildren, paraded the streets in Buchanan yesterday shouting: No more Tolbert; at last we are free! They also shouted: Thank you, Master Sgt Samuel K Doe; may God bless you!

Meanwhile, according to the acting superintendent Capt [name indistinct], the situation in Grand Bassa County is calm and normal.

Work Order

AB141245 Monrovia ELWA in English 1200 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Special announcement]

[Text] By directive of the commanding general of the Armed Forces of Liberia, all civilians not living in the (Buckley) training center, or BTC, are ordered to vacate the area immediately and give the soldiers a chance to operate properly. It is further ordered that all civilians go to work and that those without jobs leave the streets immediately. Anyone found failing to abide by this directive will be dealt with accordingly. Signed: Gabriel Numeni, minister of information, cultural affairs and tourism.

Casualty Figures

AB141445 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Monrovia, 14 Apr (AFP)--Joyful Liberians packed the streets surrounding the capital's main barracks today as senior officials from the government overthrown in yesterday's military coup were escorted inside to face a military tribunal.

Uniformed soldiers had difficulty controlling the crowds as the accused, some of whom had been arrested only shortly before, were manhandled into the Barclay barracks, sometimes stripped down to their underpants.

The new government, headed by group leader Master Sgt Samuel K. Doe, 28, was still unable today to give even approximate figures for the number of killed or wounded following Saturday's dawn takeover. They were apparently not even able to say how many people had been arrested.

Details of the death of former President William Tolbert emerged during the day, but official sources denied reports that one of his sons had also been killed, adding that he was in flight.

The sources said that Mr Tolbert's widow and his other son, formerly interim president of the Senate, had been arrested while other members of the family were free and unharmed.

In the city centre public transport and taxis were working normally and small roadside trading kiosks were still open for business although the leading shops, mainly owned by Lebanese, were closed for the day despite appeals from [words indistinct] the new rulers to work as usual.

Judging by the number of people bustling happily through the town most people apparently preferred to observe the progress of what is being called the revolution rather than go to work.

Official sources said that the new head of state, who was due to make a nationwide broadcast later today, might subsequently hold a press conference for international journalists.

Meanwhile the airport and borders remained closed until further notice.

More Arrests

AB141825 Monrovia ELWA in English 1740 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] According to latest reports just reaching our newsroom, there have been more arrests of other top officials of the former government. Among those arrested are: The former director of the special security service, [name indistinct]; the deputy managing director for operations at the National Port Authority, Mr (Peter Archridge); and S. (Diluwiye Danel), deputy managing director of technical affairs at the Liberian Water and Sewer Corporation.

Others arrested are (Spencer Thomas) deputy managing director for technical services and field operation of the National Housing Authority; the former minister of planning and economic affairs, D. Franklin Neal; and the director general of the national Social Security and Welfare Corporation, Richard (Morris).

Also arrested are Mr Patrick (Kaydee), managing director of the Liberian Coffee and Cocoa Corporation; Arthur Johnson, assistant managing director for the Forestry Development Authority; and (Justin Greene), a deputy director for the National Port Authority.

Also arrested are the former minister of finance and chairman of the board of directors of Air Liberia, James T. Philip, Jr.; Charles B. Roberts, of the Liberia Sugar Corporation in Harper, Maryland County; (Alfred Port), deputy project manager of Liberia Rubber Development unit.

Also arrested this morning according to our source: Information officer at the Ministry of Defense, (William Lebenstein); and Mr Charles (Minde), assistant general manager for LPMC [Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation]; [name indistinct], manager of the Liberia [two words indistinct] corporation; and Jonathon (Russel), deputy managing director of the Liberia Broadcasting Corporation.

Those arrested are presently under detention at the (?court) stockade, at the [words indistinct], in Monrovia.

Ministerial Appointment

AB141845 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1745 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] And now, new appointments. Meanwhile, another appointment has been announced. Mrs (Christine Anotar), the assistant minister of justice for rehabilitation in the Tolbert administration has now been appointed as deputy minister of justice.

Announcing the appointment today, Justice Minister (Joseph Robert Chiya Chibo) said no one from the Ministry of Justice has been dismissed so far. Mr Chibo called on the employees of the ministry to return to work and be cooperative. He said employees will not be fired if they are not suspected of sabotage.

Speaking to newsmen during his first press conference, the new justice minister said that members of the special security service who can be used will be retained in their jobs and those who cannot be used will be returned to civilian life. He called on the Liberian people to be disciplined and cooperative, because, he said, in his own words: This is a military government and not a government of dialog and argument. He said that the public will continue to be protected.

Clemency Appeal

AB150820 Paris AFP in English 0731 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Apr (AFP)--Organization of African Unity (OAU) Secretary General Edem Kodjo last night appealed to the new Liberian authorities for clemency and a fair and just trial for the members of the regime of assassinated Liberian President William Tolbert, Jr.

In a message in his name and that of his staff to the new Liberian leaders, Mr Kodjo said it is with sentiments of the purest humanitarian nature devoid of any desire of interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Liberia that they wished to appeal to the Liberian authorities for a demonstration of clemency towards the members of the former government and that fair, normal and equitable trials be granted to them.

The message was the first of this nature and importance to have been transmitted by the OAU Secretariat and was dictated by the fact that President Tolbert was the only incumbent chairman to be assassinated in the organization's 17-year history, according to observers.

Justice Minister's Remarks

AB151000 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Justice Minister, Joseph Robert (Chiya Chibo), has addressed the Liberian press on a number of decisions made within the Justice Ministry. He disclosed that all security agencies except the police and immigration had been dissolved. He said the police and immigration will now merge and serve as a paramilitary force. Minister (Chibo) said that some members of the dissolved agencies with good characters would be reassigned with the paramilitary force. Security agencies dissolved in the restructuring process include the special security unit, special security service, national security agency as well. Minister (Chibo), who expressed concern about the low rate of discipline within the police force, called for their cooperation and loyalty to the revolution. He declared: We have to be disciplined and to cooperate with one another for the success of the revolution. He added: We want the revolution to bring success to the people and not (?disgust). Reflecting on the activities of the police during the April 14 incident last year, Honorable (Chibo) said that they had committed acts and had acted like paid mercenaries; adding: Policemen must be disciplined, intelligent and [word indistinct].

Also speaking to the press, were police officer (Joe Weil Meyers) and Immigration Commissioner (Edwin Payne) both of whom pledged their fullest support and loyalty to the (?Liberian) People's Redemption Council. They promised to carry out their respective tasks as leaders of the paramilitary force of the revolution. Meanwhile, Mrs (Christine) [last name indistinct], who served as assistant minister of justice for rehabilitation in the Tolbert government, has now been appointed deputy minister of justice by the People's Redemption Council.

NIGERIA

PLATEAU STATE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON STUDENT UNREST

AB141234 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpt] The Plateau State commissioner for education, Mr Joshoua (?Gembe), is of the view that an improved system of communication in schools will drastically reduce frequent student unrest. He urged the principals of secondary schools in the state to devise means of bridging the communication gap between them and the students. The commissioner warned that student leaders, if they are found guilty of fomenting disturbances in their institutions, will be summarily dismissed. Mr (GembeO also warned parents not to use their children to stir up unrest in their schools for purpose of securing political advantages over their opponents.

SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCES RENEWAL OF IPU MEMBERSHIP

AB150601 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Nigeria has been readmitted as member of the Interparliamentary Union, IPU. This was disclosed by the deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, Alhaji Idriss Ibrahim, who led the Nigerian delegation to the union's meeting held in Oslo, Norway.

Nigeria now becomes the 90th member of the union. She had to withdraw her membership in 1966, following the takeover of power by the military. Alhaji Idriss said that the Oslo conference adopted many resolutions including the call on the United States and the Soviet Union to ratify the second Strategic Arms Limitation Agreement. The Russian invasion of Afghanistan as well as Zimbabwe's application for membership in the union, were also discussed.

LAGOS CITES LOCAL PRESS ON COUP IN LIBERIA

LD140838 Lagos International Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Two newspapers, the NEW NIGERIAN the the DAILY SKETCH, comment on last Saturday's coup d'etat in Liberia in which that country's head of state and some government officials were killed. The NEW NIGERIAN sees the event as a tragedy not only for Liberia but for the whole of Africa. This, the paper explains, is because the removal of an incumbent chairman of the Organization of African Unity shortly before an auspicious occasion like the independence of Zimbabwe, where he could have been a special guest, does not portend good for the continent.

Under its banner "Lessons of Tolbert's Death" the SKETCH says that the coup is another saddening outcome of the generally chaotic political situation in the continent. The paper contends that while the people of such countries were suffering under an economy that was (?racked) by scarcity of food and rapid inflation, the government of late President Tolbert did nothing to ameliorate the situation. In fact, the paper continues, some of them were arrested and killed. It says that the lesson drawn from the tragic death of Tolbert is that social and economic problems cannot be solved by (?witch-hunting), victimization and oppression of dissidents and their positions. The SKETCH then appealed to the new leaders on Monrovia to make haste and return the country to democratically elected rulers.

NEW NIGERIAN: CARTER ACTION ON IRAN WILL PROLONG CRISIS

AB140621 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Editorial review]

[Excerpt] The NEW NIGERIAN examines the circumstances which surround the storming of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran 5 months ago by militant Iranian students. The paper sees this action as the reflection of the strongly anti-imperialist mood in the society. It believes that without the flagrant interference in Iranian politics by American Presidents and the Central Intelligence Agency, there would not have been what the NEW NIGERIAN calls anti-American euphoria. In the opinion of the paper, the measures announced this week by President Carter will prolong the crisis rather than resolve it immediately. While it is in the interest of the Iranians to resolve the crisis, continues the NEW NIGERIAN, it is not likely that they would want to resolve it at any cost to their national pride.

MOZAMBIQUE

BULGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR HOME

LD112008 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 11 Apr 80 EA

[Text] The military delegation led by the Bulgarian defense minister, Gen Dobri Dzhurov, has left for home.

As has already been reported, the Bulgarian defense minister was received in Maputo by President Samora Machel. He and the Mozambique authorities signed a military cooperation agreement.

During his visit to Mozambique General Dzhurov went to Nampula Province, where he visited Nacala, Ilha de Mocambique and Mossuril districts. In Ilha de Mocambique the distinguished guest, accompanied by our country's national defense minister, Alberto Chipande, took part in the 7 April celebrations, Mozambique Women's Day. The Mozambique women's organization district secretary held a fraternal dinner party in honor of the visiting delegation. In Mossuril Gen Dobri Dzhurov inspected the (Chocas Asmara) installations, a big tourist center.

SWAPO PRESIDENT SAM NUJOMA ARRIVES 13 APR

LD141134 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 14 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO president, was received last night at Mavalane Airport by Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and party secretary for economic afairs.

Sam Nujoma is leading an eight-man delegation, five of whom are members of the SWAPO Central Committee.

Among those present at Mavalane Airport to receive the SWAPO leader was Valeriano Ferrao, general secretary of the Minitry of Foreign Affairs of our country.

MAPUTO REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH RHODESIA'S MUZENDA

LD141332 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 13 Apr 80 CA

[Text] As Zimbabwe draws closer to the day of independence the country's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, has given an interview to the Mozambique News Agency on the way he sees his country's foreign policy developing. He talks about a wide range of subjects, from investment policy to future relations with Mozambique. Here is a report on the interview:

On the question of basic foreign policy principles, Mr Muzenda said that independent Zimbabwe would be nonaligned. The new nation would deal with other states in the interests of Zimbabwe and its people. Basically, he said, ZANU-PF wanted to implement socialism, but not all socialist countries were identical. The (?concrete) situation in Zimbabwe would make a difference. During the liberation struggle ZANU-PF had had good relations with some East European countries, while relations with others were not so good. But Mr Muzenda said he was sure that there would be no problems in creating a relationship between these countries and Zimbabwe.

Asked whether Zimbabwe was going to welcome investment from the West without discriminating between one country and another, Mr Muzenda said his government would look to the best investments to develop the country. Ximbabwe, he said, would not accept any investment which could be used to change the government's policies to suit theinvesting countries. The Zimbabwean government would deal with the Western bloc but would not become aligned to them.

On the question of relations with the outgoing colonial power, Britain, Mr Muzenda said that it was very difficult to cut off old ties with the former colonial metropolis. There were a number of factors involved, including the question of the common language, interlinked development and the fact that some people in Zimbabwe might regard the colonizing country as home. The old links were not easy to break in a day, so Zimbabwe and Britain would have good relations as two independent countries. Mr Muzenda said he hoped that Britain would play a major role in the reconstruction of Zimbabwe.

Mr Muzenda was asked about the friction which existed between ZANU-PF and the British Government during the Lancaster House conference and why relations were much better now. He said that at Lancaster House the British did not believe that ZANU-PF were participating seriously. They thought ZANU-PF would break off the conference and leave. Then, he said, there was the Lancaster House agreement. There was the subsequent question of who was going to get preference from Britain. The British authorities, said Mr Muzenda, proved that they did not want ZANU-PF. We went through hell, he said. There was a great deal of suffering and torment. ZANU-PF's position was that the people of Zimbabwe would have to decide, and when the people made their choice clear, in other words when they chose ZAN-PF, the British started working very well with the successful party. And for its part, added Simon Muzenda, ZANU-PF saw no reason why they couldn't work well with Britain, as long as Britain respected the choice of the people.

Asked about South Africa, Mr Muzenda said that the Pretoria authorities had stated that they would not interfere in Zimbabwe's internal affairs if Zimbabwe did not interfere in theirs. Recently Mr Muzenda had met South African officials and told them that the economies of the two countries were interlinked and that Zimbabwe would trade with South Africa. But, said Mr Muzenda, he had also told the South Africans that Zimbabwe opposed apartheid and would not be seen helping apartheid. He said he had been told that Pretoria was in the process of dismantling the system, but he didn't know how true that was. Future relations between Zimbabwe and the South African liberation movement, the ANC, would be determined by the Organization of African Unity.

On the question of the recent nine-nation economic summit in Lusaka, Simon Muzenda said that the meeting had envisaged a grouping which would enable the states concerned to be economically independent. He expressed his government's support for a concerted interlinking of the economies of the nine countries so that they would not be dependent on countries like South Africa. Economic dependence, said Mr Muzenda, meant that the economic strings could be pulled and the country could not do what it wanted to do. Zimbabwe therefore looks forward to this group of southern African states and hopes that it would be a viable unity.

Toward the end of theinterview Simon Muzenda said he hoped that independent Zimbabwe and Mozambique would have close economic ties so that they are not exploited by the big powers.

Mozambique and Zimbabwe, he said, were one. They had the same political philosophy, although they were achieving it in different ways. He said that the people of Mozambique would be able to go to Zimbabwe and feel at home there, in the same way that Zimbabweans would feel at home in Mozambique. Mr Muzenda pointed out that both countries were rich in soil [as heard] and in minerals and that they had great potential if their economies were brought together. He ended by paying tribute to Mozambique's role in the Zimbabwe independence struggle. If Mozambique had not allowed us to operate from there, he said, it would have taken us many more years to liberate our country.

RHODESIA

GOVERNOR SOAMES ADDRESSES FAREWELL TO NATION 14 APR

LD150930 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Apr 80 CA

[Address to the nation by the governor of Zimbabwe, Lord Soames--recorded]

[Text] Good evening. It's almost exactly 4 months since I arrived in this country. I and my colleagues came to serve here for the period necessary to bring about a cease-fire, to enable elections to be held and to help bring your country to legal independence. In a few days Zimbabwe will become independent, and I shall hand over power to the government which the people of this country elected. My task will then be completed, and I shall return to London.

As we are preparing for the ceremonies which will mark independence it is worth perhaps pausing for a moment to consider some of the events of the last few months. So much has happened, so many difficulties, inevitable in such a process, have been faced and overcome. Elections have been held, which, in spite of all shortcomings, have been generally recognized as a true expression of the people's will. From them there has emerged a government under the prime minister, Mr Mugabe, which is taking up the reins and the heavy responsibilities of government. A political solution has brought to an end the war which has ravaged and divided your country for many years. A start has been made in welding together, under the direction of General Walls, a new national army from the forces which a short time ago were locked in conflict. The task of reconstruction in the countryside has begun. Zimbabwe is now recognized by the world at large. People are now free to travel without fear or favor within and beyond the country's frontiers. Normal relations are opening up again with neighboring countries. All of this gives us the very real prospect that Zimbabwe will enjoy a prosperous economy based on its natural resources and on the still richer human resources which should now be united in a common effort.

In the 7 weeks since the election I have come to know your prime minister and his government and have, I hope, been of some help to them as they worked out their future policies and prepared themselves for the difficult task of governing. I have noted with admiration and respect the spirit of reconciliation which has informed the prime minister's words and actions over these weeks and his obvious determination to sustain the unity of the nation and its economic strength.

I want to assure you of the continuing and strong interest which her majesty's government feels in the welfare of Zimbabwe. We are demonstrating our will to help in many practical ways. We have already provided an immediate grant to assist with reconstruction and we shall shortly be announcing a program of aid for development for technical assistance to Zimbabwe over the next few years. Britain will also be providing a military training team in response to the request of your government to advise on the training of the new army and to build on the close ties which developed between the Commonwealth monitoring force and the Zimbabwean forces earlier this year. We have urged other countries to follow our lead and to provide generous assistance, and it is our hope that many will respond.

Independence at midnight on 17 April will be an historic moment. Then it will be for the government and the people of Zimbabwe to grasp the opportunities that now exist for a more secure and peaceful future and for economic progress with the world at large ready and willing to trade with you. It is time now for everyone to turn away from the conflicts of the past, to look ahead, to face realities, and work together for the future.

I should like to end on a personal note. When my wife and I arrived here in mid-December we had never visited your country before. We were strangers. But during the few months we have lived and worked here we have not only come to admire the beauty and variety of your country but we have learned something about the life of the people of Zimbabwe. And now, as friends, we share the hopes and we understand also the anxieties of many, as your country sets out with courage and determination on its chosen path of independence. May it lead to a continuous peace and to growing national prosperity. May Zimbabwe show the world just what a happy and prosperous multiracial society can achieve.

This week my wife and I return to Britain, and of course it's always good to return to one's own homeland. But we shall leave with real regrets that our stay here has come to an end. For we have formed a deep attachment for the people and the country of Zimbabwe, and our thoughts and warm good wishes for the future will be with you. Goodnight.

SOUTH AFRICA

PIK BOTHA DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN INVITATION TO SHAH

LD141334 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Apr 80 CA

[Excerpt] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has responded to reports that Transkei has invited the deposed shah of Iran to settle in the southern African state.

Mr Botha was asked in Capetown to comment on a report appearing in the SUNDAY TIMES. He said he couldn't comment on reports on the actions of other governments in which South Africa was not involved. In any event, the South African Government had nothing to do with the matter.

According to the front page report, the shah accepted political asylum in Egypt as an interim move to make his passage to southern Africa less difficult. Transkei officials are reported to be reasonably sure that he will accept the invitation.

COMMISSION RECOMMENDS NEW RULES FOR DEFENSE REPORTING

LD141656 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The South African Government commission of inquiry into news reporting on defense and police matters says that while the watchdog role of the press should be retained the press should not abuse its privileges. The report, prepared by Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, was tabled in Parliament in Capetown today. It makes wide-ranging recommendations designed to create good relations between the authorities, the news media and the various peoples of South Africa.

In the report, Mr Justice Steyn said the interests of the media, the defense force and the police had to be delimitated [as heard] in such a way that any matters affecting the preparedness and the survival of the state should be withheld from publication. He said attitudes could not be suppressed by laws and the authorities should depend on cooperation with the press to control sensitive security information rather than on restrictive legislation. Mr Steyn said that, on the other hand, claims to press freedom were often exaggerated. The cloak of press freedom could not be used to conceal or propagate self-interest on the part of the media. If self-interest were elevated above the national interest such a situation could endanger the community's future existence.

Mr Steyn pointed out that southern Africa was the subject of strategic planning by the Soviet Union, the United States and the Third World and their common aim was the replacement of the present constitutional dispensation with one that would be subservient to their respective ideologies. The methods used ranged across the political, economic, military, psychological and sociological spheres and constituted a total onslaught against South Africa. In this section of his report Mr Justice Steyn dealt with the activities of the United States which, he said, employed a wide variety of political and economic methods to exert pressure on the South African Government into taking steps that would lead to black majority rule. The Carter Administration's human rights policy served as an international platform for the expression of moral indignation against South Africa, but the real aim was to earn the support of the Third World.

Among the commission's recommendations was that there should be legislation aimed at monitoring all propaganda and information activities undertaken on behalf of foreign principals. It was suggested that there should be a system of registration for foreign journalists working in South Africa. The commission also recommended that the news media should give urgent attention to raising the standard of professionalism in their ranks and that they should only appoint senior newsmen to handle delicate security matters.

ZAMBIA-BOUND TRUCKS HELD PENDING RESOLVING OF RAILWAY DISPUTE

LD121618 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] South African Railways is holding back all trucks earmarked to move cargo to Zambia until the question of South African rolling stock, delayed in Zambia, is cleared up. Trucks which have been loaded or are on their way are not affected.

The minister of transport, Mr Huenis, says there are at present 3,000 trucks of South African Railways in Zambia, 1,000 more than normal because of Zambia's inability to handle the traffic properly.

The Zambian Government asked South Africa in January this year to deliver 250,000 tons of maize before the end of June to prevent a famine in Zambia. Since October last year, 61,000 tons of South African maize bound for Zambia has arrived in Zimbabwe on its way to Lusaka. Because of the bottleneck, only 48,000 tons have arrived at their destination.

South Africa is also shipping maize, a staple food for many of southern Africa's inhabitants to Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Zaire.

JOHANNESBURG: UNITA FORCES RETAKE TOWN IN S. ANGOLA

LD142224 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] UNITA forces in southern Angola have retaken the strategic town of Cuanger, after attacking it with mortar rockets and small arms. An hour after the bombardment began, the occupying MPLA forces fled. It was the third time that UNITA took the town.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Windhoek that 70 refugees have crossed the Angolan border into South-West Africa. They were fleeing from MPLA troops.

ZAMBIA

LUSAKA REPORTS DEATHS IN LANDMINE INCIDENTS

LD122331 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Apr 80 CA

[Text] Eight people were killed and other injured in two separate landmine incidents that rocked Senanga district in the Western Province on 8th April and yesterday. A government spokesman announced today that both incidents involved government vehicles which hit landmines planted by racist South African troops. The spokesman urged the nation to remain calm, as Zambia national defense forces were already in the area to contain the situation.

DAILY MAIL COMMENTS ON SOUTH AFRICAN 'INVASION'

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[Text] Today's Zambia DAILY MAIL comment reads as follows: If I could dance, you would have seen me dancing. This is how President Kaunda summed up his happiness at the victory of the Patriotic Front in the elections which have led to the independence of Zimbabwe. The president was speaking at a State House press conference on 5th March 1980 after the results of the elections in Zimbabwe, and he had never looked so happy for many years. He even refused to be drawn into discussing irrelevant issues.

The following day, on 6th March 1980, the president told the nation that with the problem of Zimbabwe out of the way, Zambia was poised for tremendous economic development. He meant that he could see some peace for the people of Zambia to embark on development, although he was quick to warn the nation that the threat of the war still loomed, with fascist South African troops invading Western Province.

The situation there is explosive and poses a serious threat to peace and security of our country. Zambians should, therefore, use every force to eject the enemy from their soil. The first principal step was taken by President Kaunda on Thursday last week, when he summoned five envoys from Britain, France, United States and West Germany and warned them about the double-dealings of their countries. These countries have been vocal in the condemning of the presence of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, and yet they have never uttered a word about the invasion of Zambia by fascist South Africa. We know that they would not condemn such naked aggression, because they are the architects of every evil that the black man in South Africa is suffering at the hands of the whites. They plan and finance every act against the black people in South Africa; hence, they would not condemn what Botha is doing on their behalf. But they are wasting their time, money and material. Only a few days ago, they poured a lot of money in supporting the rebellion and puppets in Zimbabwe, but all that has been swept away by the irresistible current of nationalism. The same will happen in Namibia and South Africa soon.

It is true that in the present liberation struggle, Zambia has the shortest border to guard, and yet the most explosive. It could start the most fierce bloody conflict if the Boers continue with their acts of aggression and if they are not restrained by their masters. The situation in Western Province is becoming increasingly serious and each day, but we cannot lose our heads or human qualities, like the Boers. It is for this reason that we have taken yet another peaceful action, by taking the matter to the Security Council. To insure that the intensity of this case is understood, Zambia has sent a powerful delegation under the leadership of the chairman of the political and legal sub-committee of the Central Committee, Mr Reuben Kamanga, to reinforce the efforts of our representative at the United Nations, Mr Paul Lusaka. We know the weaknesses and limitations of the United Nations in these matters, but we would like to make it quite clear that we are not doing all this merely as a matter of routine. We are serious, and have strong faith in the world body to resolve such conflict.

Although Zambians cherish peace, fascist South Africa should not fool herself that she enjoys the monopoly of aggression. The military might that she boasts of because of the war paraphernalia is supplied by Western countries [words indistinct] they do not sustain the everlasting happiness of the white man. In its conclusion, the paper reads: The time is fast running out for the Boers to start reasoning like human beings, and the only time they have is today, because tomorrow will be too late.